FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ACTIVITIES OF LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT REPORTED

Solidarity With Nicaragua

PA260452 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The Latin American Parliament has expressed solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution. The member countries of the Latin American Parliament, which is holding its 10th ordinary meeting in Bogota, Colombia, said they would be willing to protest any aggression against Nicaragua.

Delegates of the Nicaraguan State Council who are participating in the meeting as observers have been favorably received by most of the member countries of the Latin American Parliament as well as by Peter Dankert, president of the European Parliament. A spokesman for the meeting said that the presence of the Nicaraguan delegation headed by Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, secretary of the State Council, and including two other State Council members, is viewed with much sympathy.

The members of the Nicaraguan State Council were appointed to the commissions on politics, statutes and economy but without the right to vote in the decisions of the meeting of the Latin American Parliament. The main subject of discussion in the meeting has been the reorganization of the inter-American system with the objective of creating an organization excluding the United States.

Support for Panama

PA261720 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Aug 82 p 29

[Text] The tenth assembly of the Latin American Parliament, meeting in Bogota, Colombia, in its session on Tuesday, 24 August, approved a resolution reaffirming the Republic of Panama's sovereignty over the Panama Canal and condemning any violation that could aggravate relations within the commission that administers the canal.

The document, which was unanimously supported by the delegates in attendance, was approved after Luis de Leon Arias, president of the National Assembly of Corregiminento Representatives and of the National Legislation Council, as spokesman for the Panamanian delegation, outlined for the plenum the details of the constant and flagrant violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties committed by the United States.

The following is the text of the important document approved by the Latin American parliamentarians:

The Latin American Parliament, considering:

The report on the violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties presented by the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives of the Republic of Panama to the 10th assembly held in Bogota, Colombia, in August, 1982.

Agrees:

1. To reaffirm the sovereignty of the Republic of Panama over the canal.

2. To concede [as published] any violation that could aggravate relations within the commission that administers the canal.

3. To urge that conflicts generated as a result of those violations be settled by the parties involved accordiag to the procedures established in chapter 14 of the treaty.

Election of Leadership

PA261335 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0153 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, 24 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Brazilian Congressman Nelson Carneiro was last night elected president of the Latin American Parliament to replace Colombian Gilberto Avila Bottia.

The Latin American Parliament, composed of congressmen from 14 continental countries, elected the following Board of Directors:

President: Nelson Carneiro, from Brazil.

Vice Presidents: Hugo Escobar Sierra, Colombia; Humberto Cely, Venezuela; Carlos Montoya, Honduras; Ambriori Dias, the Dominican Republic; Marcos Proano, Ecuador; and Jose Luis Villamizar, Costa Rica.

Secretary: Andres Townsend, Peru.

Alternate Secretary: Luis de Leon, Peru. Secretary for Technical Affairs: Enrique Barrios, Venezuela.

The new Board of Directors will serve for 2 years.

HONDURAS ACCEPTS INVITATION TO REGIONAL SUMMIT

PA261725 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Bogota -- Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova has accepted the invitation extended by Colombian President Belisario Betancur to attend the summit of American heads of state that will be held in Cartagena in December.

SELA MEETING CONCLUDES; 32 AGREEMENTS APPROVED

PA262247 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] The ministerial meeting of the SELA Council ended in Caracas today. The meeting approved 32 agreements, including those concerning the redefinition of the ties between Latin America and the United States and the EEC.

The Eighth SELA Council stated that it believes that SELA is the appropriate forum to adopt decisions in the face of economic coercion and noted that it can be convoked with the support of half of its members plus one.

SELA also agreed not to resume the dialogue with the EEC until the EEC lifts the embargo against Argentina and stressed each nation's sovereign right to chart its own course in the economic, political and social areas.

It also demanded the elimination of the embargo, the economic blockade, the freezing of funds, the suspension of credits and other economic pressures that are being brought to bear against certain developing countries.

The Eighth SELA Council also rejected and called discriminatory the recent embargo that the United States imposed on Cuban handicrafts that were to be shown in the United States as part of an exhibit on popular art promoted by SELA.

BIGNONE ADDRESS ON POLITICAL PARTIES LAW

PY270202 Buenos Aires Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Speech to the nation by Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone, on the occasion of promulgating the law on the organization of political parties, from the south hall of Government House -- live]

[Text] As president of the nation, I am about to promulgate, by signing it, the law on the organization of political parties.

This administrative step could have taken place in the solitude of the presidential office. However, the government has wished to imbue it with public significance and meaning as yet another way to factually reaffirm the final and irrevocable decision of the armed forces to institutionalize the nation by constitutional means no later than March, 1984, the deadline for the advent of a new government that will come out of the appropriate prior electoral process.

This opportunity is also suitable for making certain comments and remarks on the aspects of which the government is aware, just as it is aware that they cause public concern as factors that could, in one way or another, disrupt the progress toward the much-desired total institutionalization of the nation. The first of these aspects is that of power itself, meaning by power the ability of the government to achieve progress and duly fulfill the mission entrusted to it.

The events which preceded the establishment of this government and its advent to power on 1 July, 1982, are well known by all. Thus, in this speech I will not seek to make an analysis of these events. However, I wish to make it clear that the support for the efforts of this government in its task of institutionalizing the nation essentially stems from the mission received and the means to carry it out. This mission and the means to carry it out are the result of a joint resolution of the three branches of the armed forces. The concrete support for the appropriate political action was undertaken by just one of these branches, and the statutes have been adjusted accordingly.

It is not up to the government to maintain or change this situation, although it is interested and will do everything necessary to make the situation as solid as possible. It is extremely important to make it very clear that the national executive branch does not have, nor does it seek absolute power because it is not absolutist. However, it is equally important to reaffirm that the government has and exercises all the power necessary to carry out the mission entrusted to it and the actions resulting from it in the best possible manner.

The situation I just outlined is evidenced by facts as can be seen by analyzing the period launched on 1 July and the government actions carried out so far in the course of a stage that the government itself has described as critical. The immediate lifting of the political ban and today's promulgation of this law on political parties, less than 60 days after the advent to power of this government, give us a clear idea of its decisionmaking ability and its firm will to faithfully carry out its mission.

Another fundamental aspect of which the government is aware, because it can jeopardize the success of its mission, has to do with the undesirable repercussions of the socio-economic situation, which could be exploited by those who may want to hinder, delay or interrupt such a mission. At no time has the government tried to conceal the difficult economic situation in which we find ourselves. The overall situation is complicated and some of its aspects are quite serious, and it is particularly hard for the lower income sectors.

In view of this reality, the government is doing all it can to alleviate the social effects of the bad economic situation as well as to improve it so that the goods and services sectors can recover and thus be able to offer more jobs and higher salaries.

To focus attention on and remain in contact with those problems, consultations have been held and will be held with the affected sectors so that the government can continue to work while fully aware of the situations that are developing and questions cropping up in the labor sectors.

With the conviction that the normalization of union activities will contribute to facing a situation that affects all of us with honest realism, the government will continue to adopt the necessary measures to make its actions effective. We will do all we can to discourage coercive measures and conflicts, but if we are forced to face them, we will act calmly and serenely yet firmly.

As I told the labor leaders before, we must no longer think of coercive measures and conflicts as mechanisms for the destabilization of a government. They are, however, expressions of disagreement over a given situation and are to be condemned whenever a hidden objective is thus pursued. Lack of restraint is thus practiced, or the law is thus violated. Consequently, the first step will be to update the legislation regarding such coercive measures and conflicts as soon as possible.

On the political and social areas, together we will produce results in accordance with our aspirations for the future. We will attain democracy by practicing democracy together. The government insists that its main characteristic will be moderation. It will face tensions with moderation, thus expecting the difficult episodes we will have to live through during this difficult period of transition to full democracy to be nothing more than mere episodes, some more difficult than others, but all of them surmountable. Neither will the government ignore the problems affecting society nor will it be insensible to seeking the best solutions for such problems with the possibilities at hand. Moderation on the part of the government may persuade both leaders and the rank-and-file to exercise their rights with comparable moderation. The government is sure that on this question of moderation we are inseparably bound by the pursuit of a common objective: the full and definitive institutionalization of this nation.

The government will not lack either the force, energy or resolve to be moderate. Although it might seem contradictory, greater strength is needed to permit something than to ban it, to tolerate than to be intransigent, to listen rather than speak. The government wants us to go through this state of problems, because to a larger or lesser degree there will always be problems, but without fear.

This ceremony marks the initiation of a period of intensified political activities by parties, a period which will certainly be fruitful. May the political parties conduct their activities with confidence and may all the people participate in these activities, overcoming their indifference, since this will be the best guarantee that the solutions we may all achieve together will be in the best interests of the fatherland and of the Argentine generations to come.

As president of the nation, I wish to add some remarks I made last year when I was still commander of military institutions and chief of the Campo de Mayo military garrison on bidding farewell to a group of mayors who served within the jurisdiction of that military unit and on welcoming their respective replacements. I said then and I want to repeat now: Praise the Lord. The Argentina filled with fear no longer exists. If someone had fears, he no longer has any reason to keep having them.

I said then and I want to repeat now that I was convinced that until a short time ago, one needed to have sheer courage to be an official or leader of any sector or level in Argentina because hidden, disguised subversive sectors were always threatening our forms of organized life. I said then and I want to repeat now that that courage is no longer needed now -- I am not saying we lack that courage -- but what is indispensable, what we need now is civic courage. For us, civic courage requires those conditions which will enable us to both listen and speak, to defend our ideas and to accept those of others. In sum, that which will enable us to coexist amid order and peace despite having different ideas, which is the essence of democracy.

For the sake of civic courage, from now on I will intensify to the extent possible my personal, direct contacts with leaders of the country, especially with political leaders, whom I assign a fundamental role in the task of institutionalizing the country. For the sake of that civic courage, I also urge the mass media to interpret the country's reality truthfully so that we can move ahead in this stage toward achieving the goal we have set for ourselves.

Let me now reveal to you -- not as a president, but as a man -- a personal matter. My favorite book is one which is very easy to read because one needs to read only a page a day. Today I want to indulge in the liberty of reading to the nation the page for 26 August, which I consider significant. It states:

It is difficult for us to let others be just as they are, we always try to change them and make them as we are. But what right do we have to try and supress their personalities and make them different from the way God made them? On the other hand, since we try to change them to become as we are, we subconsciously believe that we are as one should be, that our way of life is the best for all. Therefore, we would like others to be as we are, but this is obviously an excess of pride to hold such a belief. Everyone has his own personality and we should all respect the personalities of others; recognize that they have a right to be different and to believe that their way of life is better than ours. In conclusion, others should be accepted just as they are without trying in any way to change them according to our likes. A thought for the day, 26 August.

On my part and in conclusion, I would like to repeat and single out seomething I said on 1 July: I did not have and I do not have any political ambitions. My highest ambition in this area is to hand over the government and the country in an orderly manner to the constitutional president who succeeds me with the hope that that constitutional president may be able to say farewell to me as the last de facto president in Argentine history and in the Argentine future for the good of all of us, our posterity and all men in the world who may wish to live on Argentine soil.

Thank you.

ECONOMY MINISTER ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON POLICY

PY262108 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0159 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (TELAM) -- In addition to the measures adopted to increase workers salaries and the level of economic activity, the economy minister explained through an official communique the basic policy regarding these measures, measures which seek to halt price increases and improve revenues. The text of the communique reads as follows:

In view of the current situation, the national government has tried to solve the most pressing problems of the various sectors of the community. The government is aware that the measures adopted are not the ideals ones, but they are the best ones allowed by the current situation.

As a result of the periodic meetings held by the ministers of economy, social action, public works and services, labor, and the planning secretary of the presidency of the nation, and after successive consultations with representatives of various sectors -- especially business and labor sectors -- the executive branch has decided to adopt a set of measures taking into account its responsibility, its social concern and the economic possibilities.

We must understand that we will pull ourselves out of this emergency situation only through the efforts and unity of all, through the exercise of civic responsibility and of the courage already demonstrated by many sectors in enduring repeated postponements of these measures. The measures adopted today within a climate considered quite difficult must be accepted with the conviction that we are going through a period of transition which will end with the transfer of power, a period we hope to arrive at in the best socio-economic situation. This is an objective which must be fully understood and achieved by the various national sectors. The decisions adopted regarding the salary increase seek to improve the workers' income.

We are simultaneously intensifying efforts to halt the increase in prices. Through the Trade Secretariat, the Economy Ministry has adopted various measures in this regard to achieve the established goals. This is in addition to the program established to fix prices with the industrial sectors. More than 400 leading companies and approximately 2,000 lesser ones have voluntarily adhered to this program. A list of prices for products most in demand is being prepared to guide the consumer.

Finally, it has been decided to develop an emergency program for the construction of houses and for the reactivation of public works. This program will be announced very soon. All this will be based on the following objectives which the analysis of the situation has indicated are the priority ones in the economic and social fields:

To understand the emergency situation now experienced by the lower income sectors;

To maintain the current economic reactivation program;

To expand the activity of the productive sectors characterized by high employment rates and by the low level of imports;

To seek an overall treatment of the social and economic problems with the participation of all in a joint effort to achieve, among other goals, the gradual reduction of inflation;

To avoid having the financing of these measures result in the increased issuance of money or the excessive impact of labor costs;

To obtain the funds required by the national treasury to contribute toward the cost of these measures in accordance with the principle of equality.

It should be understood that we are trying to reactivate the economy and reestablish the productive apparatus for the benefit of all, not only of the business sectors and the workers who receive low wages, but also of those who are experiencing a more distressing problem: unemployment.

Statements to Newsmen

PY252315 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The new economy minister, Jorge Wehbe, today expressed his opposition to making unexpected changes because calm should be restored in the country, he said. In his opinion, we will overcome the present situation.

In a statement to the press at the end of the national cabinet meeting, he said the country will have to make a great effort to meet its foreign debt commitments. He said that upon taking his post this afternoon at the Economy Ministry, he will begin to study pending issues.

Wehbe noted that he was not yet decided who will replace Central Bank President Domingo Cavallo, who had tendered his irrevocable resignation. He added that this afternoon he will meet with his predecessor, Jose Maria Dagnino Pastore, to primarily discuss pending issues.

Wehbe added: I want to reaffirm again that the new minister should not be viewed as an employer of the nation, but rather as one who is acting in the name of the government, which should maintain a clear-cut position. Thus, he should not create uncertainty. He noted that the workers should not subjected to constant changes and to a state of anxiety which would make them skeptical and unsure of their work. The workers deserve the government's consideration, and extreme care must be taken about making unexpected changes.

Wehbe said the salary increases had to be made because salaries have become quite inadequate and that the problem lies in preventing them from causing new price increases, that is, an all too familiar unbriddled price race. He noted that some measures will be adopted in this respect, and that it is too difficult to fight against a hysterical process like the one we are facing regarding inflation.

Wehbe noted that psychological problems are just as important as economic problems and that this is not a matter of economic theories.

He said: There is obviously a nearly hysterical crisis -- which is, of course, justified -- among the people which has been underming normal work. We should try to restore working conditions as much as possible and to increase production in order to increase real income. Asked whether the salary increase was satisfactory, he said: At least it reveals the intention to solve the distressing problem we are all aware of. He noted, however, that the objective was not to create illusions by granting nominal increases by adding zeros to both income and prices. Wehbe emphasized the need to act cautiously in this matter and voiced his support for the call to reflection made yesterday by President Bignone. He said: No measure can be satisfactory to everyone. There are always dissatisfied sectors. This is normal, especially at this time when we are preparing the country's institutionalization, which is very important.

He added that disagreements and criticism are all very important for a public servant, who cannot lock himself in an ivory tower. He said he could not advance those measures he will adopt to reactivate the productive apparatus. In this respect, he said, that it is a mistake to avail oneself of ideologies or theories, which could be a very useful for giving a lecture or for writing a book, but which are rather useless concerning the specific, direct actions required at this juncture.

Asked whether the industrial secretary will be replaced, he said: I hold Mr Gottheil, the current industrial secretary, in great respect. If he wants to cooperate with us, he will retain his post.

About a concerted economic policy, he said that neither Mr Dagnino Pastore nor he has adopted dogmatic positions, and that he was permanently studying measures. He said: We have to implement a cautious policy. We should refrain from taking harsh, unexpected measures to avoid causing damage as much as possible. He added that many things can be corrected, but within a calm atmosphere of consultations.

Asked whether the salary increases could cause fare increases, he said the issue falls under the jurisdiction of the Public Works and Service Ministry. He noted, however, that in his opinion it was not right to take from the workers through bus fares what they receive every month.

Wehbe regarded dialogue as positive and instrumental in eliminating tensions and in creating favorable prospects. He added that he will begin to study the foreign debt problem today. He said: I want to meet with Mr Dagnino Pastore first and see what happens. [Words indistinct]

Quoting President Nicolas Avellaneda, Wehbe said: We must retain the country's honor. Argentina should make a great effort to pay its foreign debt.

He then said he had some ideas as to how to fund the salary increases. We noted, however, that no decision has yet been made and that further discussions will be necessary. He concluded by stating that he had accepted the position because he believed in the country. He said: Argentina is a great nation and its current difficulties will be neither the first nor the last ones. I believe we will overcome the present situation.

NATION ON VERGE OF DEFAULTING ON FOREIGN DEBTS

PY270324 Paris AFP in Spanish 1656 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Aug (AFP) -- It became known in Buenos Aires today that the payment of $800 million due for servicing the Argentine foreign debt has been stopped by the crisis resulting from the resignation of Economy Minister Dagnino Pastore and his replacement by Jorge Wehbe.

Foreign bank sources that operate in Argentina forecast that unless obligations due are not paid off before the end of the month, the nation will be technically defaulting on its payments. The $800 million that must be paid before the end of August is part of the $2.31 billion which, according to official reports, have not been paid even though it is long overdue. Technically speaking, default on payments occurs when a debt has been left unpaid for 3 months.

Former Economy Minister Jose Maria Dagnino Pastore resigned last Monday because of disagreements with the government, which refused to pay heed to his request that economic sanctions imposed against Great Britain during the war for the Malvinas be lifted.

According to unofficial sources, Argentine reserves on 23 August were $3.582 billion. The amounts due for servicing the debt with London have been deposited at the New York branch of the Argentine National Bank, according to the same sources.

GONZALEZ DEL SOLAR CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT

PY262317 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2257 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Aug (NA) -- Julio Gonzalez del Solar, who was vice president of the Argentine National Bank when its president was Carlos Conrado Helbling and the finance minister was Lorenzo Sigaut, has been appointed president of the Central Bank.

RIO NEGRO GOVERNOR RESIGNS DUE TO HEALTH

PY261744 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1418 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Aug (TELAM) -- It has been officially reported that Rear Adm Julio Alberto Acuna, governor of Rio Negro Province, has submitted his resignation due to health reasons. He will continue in his post until his replacement is designated.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH RELEASES 14 PRISONERS

PY270222 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1415 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2o Aug (TELAM) -- The Argentine Interior Ministry today reported that the national executive branch has ordered the release of 14 persons that were being held at its disposal. Herewith is the list: Carlos Alberto Corbellini, Juan Carlos Richter, Carlos Rogelio Pontano, Gerardo Dario Saad, Emilio Jose Luis Villarroel, Maria del Carmen Ortiz de Borobia, Hector Osvaldo Gonzalez, Maria Emilia Salto, Miguel Angel Gomez, Ricardo Daniel Rivero, Ana Maria Camara, Juan Carlos Maio, Hector Perez, and Oscar Alberto Zaffaroni.

RUMORS OF BIGNONE-NICOLAIDES RIFT DENIED

PY261442 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 25 Aug (NA) -- Despite insistent rumors of unrest in the Army, a high military source considers the episode involving Brig Gen Ricardo Flouret as being "overcome" and judges the internal situation of the force as "under control." The high-ranking officer, who holds a key post in the army command and who preferred to remain anonymous, also denied rumors of a rift or confrontation between General Nicolaides and President Bignone. He also disclosed that the suitability of staging some ceremony in the next few days showing the cohesion between the army and the government is being studied.

Regarding the punishment given Gen Ricardo Flouret, commander of the 7th Infantry Brigade, the source confirmed that he has been relieved and that he will not assume his post again after his 2-week sentence, which he is serving at the II Army Corps headquarters in Rosario.

The punishment ordered by the army commander and the virtually simultaneous, although independent, resignation of the economy minister were the factors that triggered the new institutional crisis. There were insistent rumors of the most varied kind all day, most of them alarming and some contradictory. There was so much confusion that a member of the national cabinet said late in the afternoon that the crisis had in fact shown that there were disagreements between the army commander and the president. The high official believed that General Bignone had acted with total independence as to the measures which led to the resignation of the Central Bank president and the appointment of the new economy minister.

Some rumors forecast that the present head of the executive branch would in the end be removed and that General Nicolaides would assume the presidency, retaining the army command.

Late this afternoon a high-ranking officer talked with NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS. As stated at the beginning, he flatly denied the rumors of imminent and decisive changes. He stressed that the "main concern" of the force is to seek solutions to the critical economic-social situation. He admitted that some changes in the army should clearly take place, but, he said, they will be made through the mechanisms of promotions and changes of command assignments.

Regarding the possibility of a reconstitution of the military junta, he believed it to be practically impossible before the successor of Adm Jorge Anaya, the last of the commanders in chief during the war who is still on active duty, assumes his post in the navy.

Regarding the relief and arrest of General Flouret, the source categorically stated that the incidence "has been overcome," and stressed that the commander of the force "is in control of the situation."

Col Alberto Bourget, deputy commander and chief of staff of the 7th Brigade, is in command of the unit as of today. Bouguet's installation ceremony was presided over by Gen Julio Mazzeo, commander of the II Army Corps, who was in the capital of Corrientes Province yesterday and visited 7th Brigade headquarters. Bourguet's appointment, which is definitive according to the sources, virtually confirms the rumor circulating this afternoon that army commander Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides ordered Flouret's relief and compulsory retirement.

FINANCIAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRITAIN DENIED

PY261553 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] The outgoing president of the Central Bank has said that he had never authorized direct or indirect negotiations on the renewal of financial relations with Great Britain.

Answering questions put to him by the press, Domingo Cavallo said that this topic comes under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry.

He also mentioned that he had received a Telex message from the chairman of the Bank of England and which he had never answered, but that he had informed the then economy minister, Jose Maria Dagnino Pastore, about the message. Cavallo added that he had absolutely no knowledge about negotiations, and much less had he authorized negotiations related to financial links with Great Britain.

UNDER SECRETARY RETURNS FROM FAR EAST TOUR

PY262356 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1810 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Aug (DYN) -- Felix Pena, under secretary for international economic relations of the Foreign Ministry, today returned to Argentina after a tour which encompassed the PRC, Indonesia and India, he indicated that the governments of those nations have reaffirmed their traditional anticolonialist policy to him.

Nevertheless, Pena refrained from disclosing whether these nations will vote for Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands at the upcoming UN General Assembly because first he had to brief Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari.

In his statement upon arriving at Ezeiza International Airport, Pena said: "It has been a very psoitive trip because it allowed us to review our economic relations with these three nations" as well as "to enlighten them on the current status of the Malvinas affair, especially regarding the Latin American proposal to the United Nations."

He then said that India, the PRC and Indonesia maintain their "traditional stand," and emphasized that these nations have reaffirmed their rejection of colonialism.

As to whether they will vote for Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas, Pena said that "I would rather brief the foreign minister on the results of the trip before I talk to the press."

Pena indicated that tomorrow he will meet with the journalists to release "a detailed account of the results of the trip," and explained that the meeting of the Latin American economic system SELA in Caracas, which he attended as part of this tour, was "very, very successful" and "extraordinarily positive."

AFP: PINOCHET ASKS CABINET TO RESIGN 26 AUG

PY261758 Paris AFP in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Santiago, 26 Aug (AFP) -- It has been officially reported here that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today asked for the resignation of all ministers of his cabinet.

The ministers will continue in their posts until next week while Pinochet makes a final decision about the recomposition of his cabinet.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS PROGRAM AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

PY261653 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0135 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Santiago, 25 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- The government released a broad social program today aimed at partially solving the problem of unemployment and the suffering of the poorest sectors in view of the economic crisis that is adversely affecting the country. The program includes the investment of 480 million pesos monthly (approximately $8.7 million) in public works and forestation programs which will provide at least 100,000 jobs. Interior Ministry Under Secretary Ramon Suarez gave further details on the program in a press conference this afternoon.

Suarez said that another program will be implemented in October aimed at eradicating the encampments where extremely poor people seek shelter. This program will provide subsidies to 180,000 families to purchase small houses with running water, sewers, electricity, bathrooms and kitchens. These measures are the result of a big government effort to help those sectors of the population most seriously affected by the economic problems, he added.

According to official statistics, more than one fifth of the labor force of 3.5 million persons is jobless due to the acute economic problems affecting Chile.

Suarez also announced that to lessen the problem of unemployment, the government will also expand the bonus to employers who hired new workers between March and July so as to promote employment.

Regarding public works, he said that the government will channel 430 million pesos monthly to projects to be administered by the superintendencies, municipalities, state enterprises and other public organizations.

Another 50 million pesos will be channeled through the National Forestation Corporation, which will implement a national program on forestation, control of sand dunes and other tasks, he added.

The Interior Ministry under secretary stated that the social program was conceived within the strictest fiscal discipline and with absolute respect for the principle of austerity adopted to fight a potential deficit in the 1982 budget resulting from the current economic recession.

We cannot guarantee that the suffering of many of our fellow citizens will end, but we can guarantee that the government's efforts will not waver, Suarez concluded.

PRESIDENT BETANCUR OUTLINES AGRARIAN POLICY

PA261610 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpt of speech by Colombian President Belisario Betancur at swearing-in ceremony for Agrarian Institute managers; at Narino House, Bogota on 24 August -- recorded]

[Excerpts] There is an explanation for this unusual multiple swearing-in ceremony. I want the country to clearly receive this explanation, which I call the reactivation of the economy and the revitalization of the agricultural and livestock sector.

The revitalization of the agricultural and livestock sector is a priority objective of the government, because this is a key sector in the reactivation of the economy, the creation of new jobs and greater food production. It is only through a strong agricultural and livestock sector that we will be able to guarantee abundant food and foreign exchange to import the raw materials and machinery required for economic and social development.

It is necessary to revitalize the countryside to improve the standard of living of farm workers and peasants -- the Colombian groups that need most official support. This is necessary to bring peace back to Colombia. In my opinion, there are two important ingredients for encouraging the agricultural and livestock sector: The adoption of coherent policies and the consolidation of strong institutions that will thoroughly implement these policies.

In recent years, no export product has shown dynamism, while there has been a reduction in foreign exchange derived from the agricultural sector. This is a result of the worst recession to affect the world market in the past 30 years. In particular, there have been considerable drops in the international price of coffee. Efforts have been made to check this through the International Coffee Agreement, which Colombia has and does support. As in the industrial sector, this situation results from the export-discouraging effect of the exchange rate in an inflationary period.

The continuing inflation and the reduction of public investment for research and land work have provoked stagnation and higher prices. This, together with unattractive prices, has resulted in lower agricultural and livestock revenues and consequently, few people want to plant anymore. Domestic marketing is still a bottleneck because of slow adoption of technology, an inadequate transport structure, insufficient knowledge of trade and a lack of investment resources and working capital. This situation is further aggravated by the budget reduction imposed on the sector during the past decade and by institutional problems.

The drop in the Agriculture Ministry's capacity to act is evident. The deterioration of the administrative and financial situation of entities linked to the Agriculture Ministry is also evident. This situation negatively affects policy implementation, institutional coordination and the efficiency of the scarce investments in this sector.

Regarding decisions in the agricultural sector: In order to reactivate the agricultural and livestock sector, and this also holds true for the industrial sector, it is necessary to adopt general decisions that will increase domestic demands, reduce production costs, secure correct exchange policies, and -- thoroughly, thoroughly -- protect the rural effort.

By immediately adopting this new general policy, which involves specific credit programs, support prices, export incentives, management of stockpiles, development of agricultural research, rural development, land preparation, marketing and financial and institutional strength with unlimited peasant and union participation, there is no doubt that we will secure our basic objectives: More food and more foreign exchange.

The food production effort will be backed by more self-assertive actions to attain integral rural development, by improved marketing, and -- after the Office of Integrated Rural Development, DRI, withdraws from the Planning Department, where it should never have been -- closer coordination with the Agriculture Ministry. Production will be encouraged through support prices, credit and marketing mechanisms and strong protection in the face of international markets, such as the Andean group, and by concentrating on priority products. The emphasis for credit policy will be on an effort to provide the sector with resources for production, marketing and the managing of stockpiles. Because of international prices, especially in the coffee market, it will be necessary to immediately revitalize the support given to agricultural and livestock exports, and we are already doing this by raising the tax credit certificate.

These decisions to increase food production and exports imply expanding agricultural borders to suitable regions, without affecting natural resources. Infrastructure work, land preparation and land assignment [dotacion de tierras] programs will be promoted to assure the best social and economic utilization of land. We will make every effort to increase production through improved productivity and to provide the country with the infrastructure and the research efforts it requires. First, we will restructure the Colombian Agricultural and Animal Science Institute to free it from petty politics and patronage, so that agricultural and livestock research regains the priority role it should have.

Second, we will give continuous financial backing to research programs through long-term credits, taking into consideration the national agricultural and livestock research plan and the goal of increased productivity.

The government will work for the institutional strengthening of the Agriculture Ministry so it can resume its role as the maker of all agricultural and livestock policies. Therefore, the work of institutes will be clearly established within the general policy to be defined, guided and directed by the Agriculture Ministry. In the next few days, the agriculture minister and his new agricultural affairs team will present specific programs and policies to be implemented.

As president, I am convinced that this diagnosis is clear and that the policies that have been announced are good. The government will firmly follow them through. Success, however, depends on cooperation among the national government, the National Land Users Association, the unions and, in general, on the people's understanding. All this is necessary to overcome obstacles. Therefore, let's begin.

TERRORIST ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY REPORTED

PY261658 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2045 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Lima, 25 Aug (TELAM) -- Three terrorists were killed during another confrontation between police and terrorists in Ayacucho Department, and it was revealed in this capital today that the political-military chief of the Maoist group Shining Path has been arrested.

The police announced in this capital that Samuel Vidal Espinoza, Comrade Roca, a high-ranking chief and a member of Shining Path's leadership, was arrested during a large operation in which approximately 500 arrests were made. "Comrade Roca, also known as Alfredo and Reynaldo, 25, was a student at the Cantuta University and up to a short time ago had worked at the Ministry of Fisheries. It seems that he was charged with operations in the Lima area."

It has also been reported that the alleged terrorist, Jose Tupac Yupanqui Rado, who participated in an attack against a shop here during last Thursday's blackout, died in agony as a consequence of an overall infection produced by the burns he suffered when an incendiary bomb he was carrying exploded.

On its part, the independent newspaper LA PRENSA was about to suffer its third attack when an incendiary bomb was discovered on its premises. The bomb was found after a telephone call was received. The bomb was deactivated by the Republican Guard.

In addition to the discovery of this bomb, another eight shops received anonymous telephone calls about the existence of explosive devices. Such devices were not found despite police inspections. Terrorist actions have been extended to other places. In Ayacucho an armed group attacked the city's fish freezing plant, destroying windows, furniture, the laboratory and the freezing chambers. The terrorists fled after the attack.

In the city of Chiclayo, 700 km north of Lima, the police forced a terrorist group made up of 12 persons -- including 4 women -- to flee after it tried to attack Leonardo Ortiz Port. Two subversives were captured by the police.

In Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica Department, located southeast of Lima, eight terrorists armed with submachineguns sacked the church and some houses. Gold and silver jewels were taken from the church. The terrorists disappeared before the arrival of the police.

In Concepcion, Junin Department, located east of Lima, armed subversives attacked the powder magazine of the mining bank, stealing four boxes of dynamite and three boxes of detonators after they captured the men who were acting as guards.

In an attempt to prevent the identification of their dead, the terrorists have begun taking out their teeth and burning the tips of their fingers. This was determined by the police when they discovered the body of a subversive who had participated in the recent attack against the police post in Vilcas Huaman, Ayacucho Department. The police have reported that on other occasions they have discovered the bodies of terrorists buried in very shallow graves without teeth and with their fingertips burned.

There was a 3-hour blackout in the locality of Huanta, in Ayacucho Department, when a transformer was blown up.

PIP CAPTURES SHINING PATH LEADER, TERRORISTS

PY261741 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 20 Aug 82 p 12

[Text] Abimael Guzman, the "brain" of the Shining Path group, who is the most wanted of Peruvian terrorists, has reportedly been captured by the police during the coordinated nationwide operations which are being carried out jointly by the PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] and the GC [Civil Guard].

Three other Shining Path leaders, including those known as Comrades La Torre and La Rubia, are also reportedly in the hands of the Antiterrorism Division (Dicote) of the PIP. The PIP yesterday confirmed the arrest "of important leaders of the extremist groups."

The PIP indicated that the involvement of these persons in the crimes carried out during the attack against Nana has been proven. The PIP added that the only thing that remains is to conclude the investigations and to capture three terrorists who have been fully identified. They are: Julio Vladimiro Casanova Rodriguez, also known as Cesar, who acted as driver during the attack against the Nana post; Gregorio Remigio Dioses, also known as Comrade Walter and who was discharged from the army; and Alejandro Canesillas Quispe, known as Jose.

The "military" leader of the criminals who attacked the Nana post and who killed two courageous members of the GC is Hernan Tineo Suasnabar, also known as Comrade Gaston. Tineo Suasnabar has already been captured, along with Faril Hugo Fernandez Melo, also known as Comrade Pepe and as Gilbert Espinoza Melo, according to the police.

The other terrorists who participated in the attack against the Nana post are: Gregorio Remigio Dioses, also known as Walter, who was discharged from the Army and is on the run; Saldias Espinoza Rojas, also known as Pavel (who is at the judge's disposal); Julio Vladimiro Casanova Rodriguez, also known as Cesar (driver), who is on the run; Luis Torres Cherres, also known as Julio (dead); Alejandro Canesillas Quispe, also known as Jose (who is on the run); and Roberto Herrera Fernandez, also known as Wilfredo (dead).

TERRORISTS DESTROY ENCI BUILDING IN AYACUCHO

PY262320 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 20 Aug 82 p 10

[Excerpts] Ayacucho -- Only the walls remained standing after strong explosions, followed by a dreadful fire, destroyed the facilities of the National Enterprise for Industrial Marketing [ENCI].

This new destructive action was carried out by Ayacucho terrorists between 1845 and 1900 the day before yesterday. The strong explosions turned into rubble the ENCI building in Santa Elena District, approximately 5 km away from downtown Ayacucho.

The explosions and the subsequent fire destroyed measuring devices, files, furniture in general and the roof, which caved in completely. The final damage has been estimated at more than 35 million soles.

BELAUNDE VIEWS TERRORISM, APPROPRIATE REACTION

PA262050 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0833 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, 26 Aug (EFE) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry will not engage in "police-military authoritarianism as a result of terrorism." In an interview published today by the Paris newspaper, LE MATIN, Belaunde Terry stressed that the Peruvian people are familiar with his system of government: "Democratic, constitutional, and popular."

He added that "I will keep on with it, even if I am forced to use all legal means." He stated that "if the police are not able to control the terrorists who have declared war on us, I will ask the army to act."

Belaunde Terry said that the guerrilla group, Shining Path, operating in Peru is "financed, armed, and trained from abroad." He believes that this is by "an international organization linked to terrorists presently operating in Europe."

According to President Belaunde, the "current subversion" is aimed at "preventing elections and installing" what he termed a "revolutionary" power because it "abolishes the Constitution, the parliament, and all freedoms, particularly freedom of the press."

RULING PARTIES TO SPLIT FOR COMING ELECTIONS

PY262309 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Excerpt] The Popular Action Party [AP] and the Popular Christian Party will split for the coming municipal elections in 1983, Ricardo Burga Velasco, secretary general of the AP departmental committee for Lima, said yesterday. We will do this in order to get a clear idea of the constituency which each political group draws; I believe that the same will happen with APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] and the IU [United Left], Burga Velasco said.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON LAW OF SEA, ANDEAN PACT

PY262322 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 18 Aug 82 p A-4

[Excerpts] Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella said yesterday that the "Santiago Declaration" which Peru, Chile and Ecuador signed 30 years ago constitutes the acceptance of the Law of the Sea and the implementation of the doctrine which postulates that coastal countries have sovereignty and jurisdiction over 200 miles of sea.

Arias Stella made these remarks at the end of a meeting between him and President Belaunde Terry with whom, he said, he had held a meaningful talk on the anniversary of the "declaration" which will be commemorated simultaneously by the signatories of the original document.

Concerning the reactivation of the Andean Pact, Arias Stella said that this organization is about to be relaunched. He reported that he had held a very interesting meeting with the new members of the Cartagena Accord Board with whom he discussed the steps that should be taken immediately to obtain better results.

Speaking about the authorization which the U.S. Congress granted to President Reagan to intervene in nations presumably threatened by communism, Arias Stella said that both President Belaunde and he have made categoric statements to the effect that Peru can under no circumstances support interventionist measures regardless of their source.

He added: "Peru is a pacifist nation that respects the principle of nonintervention. Therefore, any attempt at intervening by force in affairs of other nations goes against the spirit that guides Peruvian foreign policy."

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY

PA270127 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] President Jose Lopez Portillo today said that criticism and shouting are harmful for Mexico, and that we must not remain stagnant, but help the country move ahead with production, productivity, and work.

President Lopez Portillo made this statement at the end of a meeting with businessmen to discuss financing the basic products program. At the same time, the businessmen asked the president for preferential dollar rates for the food industry.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ATTEMPTING TO RESTRICT PRESS

PA270111 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Francisco Galindo Ochoa, coordinator of social communications of the Mexican presidency, today said that President Jose Lopez Portillo has never pressured any news medium in an effort to restrict freedom of expression.

Galindo Ochoa specifically referred to the case of the radio program "Public Opinion" [Opinion Publica] that went off the air 1 week ago. President Lopez Portillo had nothing to do with the departure of journalist (Francisco Huerta) as director of the "Public Opinion" program, said Galindo Ochoa.

Galindo Ochoa said that (Gustavo Alcolo Itglariga), leader of the radio and television industry workers, is the person responsible for the situation. (Alcolo Itglariga) demanded that this radio program be directed by a station employee. Galindo Ochoa said finally that the government benefits from criticism, as long as it is constructive, because such criticism permits the government to correct its mistakes.

D'ESCOTO HOLDS MEETING, RETURNS HOME 26 AUG

FL262130 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2045 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The foreign ministers of Mexico and Nicaragua, Jorge Castaneda and Miguel d'Escoto, today discussed the problems of the Central American situation and the role played by the Mexican Government to bring about a negotiated settlement.

The Nicaraguan Embassy noted that as he was leaving Nicaragua yesterday, D'Escoto had said he would discuss with his counterpart matters dealing with the Central American situation and its possible repercussions as well as the role of the Mexican Government's foreign policy. It stressed Mexico's importance in seeking Central American democratization framed within the principles of non-intervention, people's free self-determination and a negotiated settlement.

The Nicaraguan official met yesterday with President-elect Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado and today with President Jose Lopez Portillo and Foreign Secretary Castaneda. The Nicaraguan Embassy said D'Escoto would fly to Managua at 1500. [as received]

VENEZUELAN BUSINESSMEN DISCUSS NEGOTIATIONS

FL261633 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0128 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- After expressing confidence that Mexico will overcome its economic problems, a group of Venezuelan businessmen asserted it is about to finalize coinvestment [agreements] with Mexican counterparts.

Manuel Salvatierra, director of exports of Venezuela's Foreign Trade that the negotiations will encompass joint investments valued at 1.5 million dollars and annual sales of 15,000 tons of aluminum using a 1 million dollar credit granted by Venezuela's exports financing fund.

The Venezuelan delegation, which is ending its visit to this capital today, announced that an agreement for the annual sale of 15,000 tons of aluminum is about to be signed, and that there is a possibility it could be expanded to the 121,000 tons Mexico needs. It was indicated that Venezuela is the main producer of aluminum in Latin America with a production of 400,000 tons annually, of which more than half is declared surplus for trade abroad.

For her part, Marisa Tacoronte of Venezuela's Provincial Bank announced that Mexico's Foreign Trade National Bank and Venezuela's exports financing fund had signed a rotating credit amounting to 1 million dollars for the Mexican industrialists which could be expanded in the future. She noted that the credit was granted at preferential rates of up to 8.5 percent which, if compared to the up to 35 percent rate charged by U.S. banks, is rather low. In closing, the Venezuelan delegation expressed confidence that Mexico will overcome in a short period of time the economic problems it is experiencing.

4,000 GUATEMALAN REFUGEES ENTER DURING MONTH

PA261400 Paris AFP in Spanish 1854 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Aug (AFP) -- Over 4,000 Guatemalans entered Mexico over the southern border in the past 30 days, "fleeing from the repression unleashed by the military regime headed by Gen Efrain Rios Montt," according to the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

Alfredo Witschi of UNHCR's assistance program in Mexico noted that the figure is approximate. The exact number of peasants fleeing Guatemala is unknown, since they have spread to small communities in Mexico's Chiapas Province. The UNHCR has sent a mission to the area to attempt a census of the refugees and to study their needs.

PEMEX REPORTS ON OIL SALES DURING FIRST 6 MONTHS

FL251300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2256 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Petroleum (Pemex) has reported that it collected a total of 397 billion pesos from both domestic and foreign markets during the first 6 months of 1982.

A Pemex statement reports that income at the domestic level totaled 69 billion pesos while income at the international market level totaled 273 billion pesos. The enterprise adds that an additional 55 million pesos, which did not derive from oil sales, were also collected.

In a recent press conference Pemex Director Julio Rodolfo Moctezuma reported that by December 1982 Pemex' foreign debt totaled $20 billion and that by the end of the first six months of the year Pemex' debt totaled $24.8 billion. [as received]

Pemex obtained a total of $4.8 billion from the international financial market, but during the first 6 months of the year it used 58.1 billion pesos of this total to pay its debt.

Moreover, Pemex' overall expenditures, including the payment of its debt, totaled 180.9 billion pesos. Of this total, 86.4 billion pesos went into operational costs while 36.4 billion pesos went into unspecified sectors.

DEFENSE, SECURITY COMMISSION MEMBERS MEET

PA262328 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] A fruitful meeting was held between Lt Col Bernardo Barrera, chief of the Defense and Security Commission, and Col Jose Felix Gomez, his U.S. counterpart, who is cochairman of the joint committee. The meeting allowed the two officers to exchange views on military aspects of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The Defense and Security Commission was created by the National Guard as a result of the canal treaties. It serves as a link between our armed institution and the binational organizations provided for in the Torrijos-Carter treaties, in this case, the joint board and the joint committee. Present at the meeting was Maj Jose Santos Motta, executive officer of the joint board and the joint committee.

U.S. MILITARY CHIEF PAYS CORDIAL VISIT TO GUARD

PA262334 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Yesterday morning, Brig Gen Frederick Woerner, chief of the U.S. southern command's 193d Infantry Brigade, paid a cordial visit to the National Guard headquarters. Col Roberto Diaz Herrera welcomed the distinguished U.S. military officer in the name of the National Guard high command.

It was a highly cordial visit at which the high spirit of cooperation between the two forces in fully implementing the provisions of the Torrijos-Carter treaties was in evidence.

Colonel Diaz Herrera, G-3 of the National Guard General Staff, stressed the importance of a relationship of support and respect between the United States and Panama in all areas and at all levels. Such a relationship will serve as the pivot of an agenda that must be implemented from now until the year 2000.

General Woerner also emphasized that such a relationship is an unpostponable need.

GENERAL VESSEY'S VISIT SEEN AS FENCE-MENDING

PA270044 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 25 Aug 82 p 11-A

["Let the People Judge" Column by Ricardo Lince; capital letters denote boldface as published]

[Text] The recent visit to Panama by Gen John Vessey Jr, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, to meet with Gen Ruben Dario Paredes corresponds to the maintenance of direct communications between military chiefs and to the planned U.S. effort to reconstruct its prestige and to correct the deeply deteriorated image caused by U.S. foreign policy regarding the Malvinas conflict and the inter-American system, specifically the relations between the United States and Latin America.

The disturbing consequences of that foreign policy deeply worries the United States because it has weakened the U.S. capacity to prevent regional conflicts from changing the East-West balance of power because international communism is taking advantage of the instability that is clouding the future of inter-American cooperation. Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders had already said as much in testimony to a house committee: "This is a subject worth examining after the Falklands-Malvinas episode. Can the United States, with such limitations in personnel and materiel, maintain a degree of military access and communication with the countries of South America that will permit it to maintain the balance of power?"

In this race to prevent regional conflicts from causing strategic consequences and changing the balance of power, the United States is sending large delegations of its most representative civilians and soldiers to smooth over the resentment that caused the crisis because peoples and governments have always doubted that the United States is a Latin American ally worth trusting in time of crisis. Therefore, some have considered, as Enders says, that the U.S. commitment to the inter-American system is superficial at best. The contention that the United States and the United Kingdom acted, according to Enders, like industrialized powers in cooperation to keep a developing country "in its place," again converts the United States into the target of anticolonialist and anti-imperialist emotions, which makes it difficult to realize our objectives." [quotation marks as published]

However, today Latin America is united more than ever by the common destiny of peoples in solidarity with the desire to achieve the ideals of Latin American unity; it is united on the right of self-determination of peoples; on the principle of nonintervention and the territorial integrity of the states; on the right of peoples to achieve an integral and independent development that permits the full realization of the Latin American man. The movement is heading toward a united Latin America in order to achieve effective economic and cultural independence for complete liberation, united on the need to deepen political and economic cooperation and the need for the Latin American countries to agree on the implementation of an independent policy in order to participate equally in the making of decisions that affect the international community and to unite their greatest efforts in order to achieve the definite ELIMINATION of every vestige of colonalism or neocolonialism from the continent; united on the need to restructure the inter-American system for the purpose of adapting it to the new political, SOCIOECONOMIC, technological and cultural demands of hemispheric and world reality in a form that corresponds to the authentic aspirations and needs of the American peoples.

PAPER LAUDS ATTITUDE OF U.S. SECRETARY ENDERS

PA262105 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 24 Aug 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Important Proposal"]

[Text] Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, has made some remarks that show a fundamental change in President Reagan's policy toward this hemisphere. A change had already been observed from the rigid and strident policy of Alexander Haig to the calm concepts of Enders, an attitude that reflects the mentality of the new secretary of state, George Shultz.

Shultz, who believes in dialog and is capable of understanding the mentality of all the peoples of the world, has stopped the explosive statements and is convinced that progress can be made through dialog to clarify situations and to establish a climate of democratic understanding in the solution of all hemispheric problems.

For example, without threats, Enders asked the Nicaraguan Government to "tone down the tension" by affirming that "the cornerstone for peace is within reach." He did not omit what he labeled "interference by the Cuban Government in aiding insurgency in the region," but without the customary threats that were always part of former Secretary Haig's remarks.

According to Latin American diplomats in Washington, Enders' moderate tone shows less hostility, more desire to talk seriously without adopting intransigent positions, always leaving the doors open to understanding. This policy could be the starting point to alleviating tension in Central America and the Caribbean and to control what Enders described as "the flow of arms to the region," regardless of where these arms originate.

From this reference point one can consider Enders' remarks as very positive and encouraging because, as we said, they demonstrate a positive change in hemispheric relations.

BCIE PRESIDENT BLAMES PROBLEMS ON WORLD ECONOMY

PA261640 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Central American Bank of Economic Integration (BCIE) "is the last financial resort for the countries of the area," even if it is 160 million lempiras in the red today.

This opinion is backed up by Alberto Galeano Madrid, president of the BCIE. "The cash reserves of the bank are not the same as in the past, due to a restricted [as published] loan program," he added.

The bank is also experiencing a cash shortage as a result of the dispositions of the international financial market.

Galeano Madrid is being harshly challenged by the Honduran economy minister, and his appointment is in danger. Roberto Suazo Cordova's liberal government is demanding his early dismissal.

The BCIE president maintains that "on the conversion of currency we have no problem, because the Honduran Central Bank has not changed its exchange rate (2 lempiras per dollar). Our greatest problem is the shortage of dollars."

"The sources of foreign financing are very cautious and do not want to continue lending to the BCIE, because they believe Central America is a high risk area," said Galeano Madrid.

Finally, he considers that "the only way Central America can fight underdevelopment is by a reorganized common market, as strong as it was during the first 10 years of its existence."

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE VIEWS BUSINESS, LABOR POSITIONS

PA261550 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] At a special session held this afternoon, President Luis Alberto Monge heard the Chamber of Industries explain its problems in the face of the country's current crisis. President Monge said later that the industrialists expressed their desire to cooperate with the government so formulas can be found to fulfill the goal of producing and exporting more.

The presentations were very well documented. President Monge suggested that a bigger meeting be held later, attended by the (?ministers) of economy and industry and the directors of [words indistinct] and Central Bank. Monge added that once a more detailed and broader review is made, a joint meeting will be held to seek the means of fulfilling commitments on productivity and the program for more exports. He also suggested that the chief of the democratic parliamentary factions be invited to the meeting, since it is very important for them to become familiar with some of the country's problems, plans and needs. Finally, President Monge said that the general goal of all Costa Ricans is to overcome the crisis and that in order to do this all sectors must cooperate.

Certain democratic union leaders allow themselves to be blackmailed into action by the communist union leaders. They assume negative attitudes so nobody can tell them that they are not defending the workers, the president said. He added that several union leaders agree that the strategy to overcome the crisis calls for greater production and exports, yet their attitude changes when the communists blackmail them. According to Monge, workers in general are doing all right despite the crisis, but certain union leaders who are not communists are letting the communists blackmail them because they fear the communist union leaders. According to the president, this is a problem.

Commenting on the union leaders who although not communists allow themselves to be blackmailed by the communists, President Monge Alvarez predicted that there may be problems in the next few weeks. He admitted that certain positive contacts have been made in the last few days, but he sounded distressed over the fact that those leaders do not act independently or ignore criticism by the communists.

The communists do not want the country to solve the crisis. They want impoverishment to grow worse. They don't want us to (?curb) unemployment. They want to use this to create problems in the next few weeks, Monge said in conclusion.

PAPER CALLS FOR STRONGER MONGE GOVERNING ROLE

PA262110 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 18 Aug 82 p 14 A

[Editorial: "100-Day Political Style"]

[Text] The administration has completed its first 100 days, a figure many of its officials considered mystical during the post-election period. As we review political style, the results that emerge are of a government with strong internal differences, often close to the breaking point, with a president who does not yet seem determined to fully exercise his functions.

Completely reversed from the style of the Carazo administration, which distinguished itself with the concentration of government tasks in the president's hands and completely passive cooperation from his cabinet, that of President Luis Alberto Monge has assumed the form of a collegial political administration with strong intervention and sometimes independence for each of the cabinet members and for the government's parliamentary bloc in the legislature.

The country went from one extreme to the other and, since all extremes are bad, it has not been able to quickly and efficiently deal with the grave economic, fiscal and financial crises. The so-called 100-day program, in which the new administration proposed emergency treatment to keep the crisis from sweeping through the nation, has been implemented according to the new style, in spite of the fact that by definition it demanded a high degree of centralization and quick decisions.

Again, as during the previous government, politics appear to be a fundamental problem that enervates the best programs and the most viable and reasonable solutions. This is so because a collegial administration cannot function without clear, constant and firm direction, especially if those who participate in it disagree in principle as well as in substance, and sometimes take opposed ideological positions on priority tasks and, in general, on the direction that must be impressed on bacis policies.

The impression that these differences have caused among the ministers and between the cabinet and the parliamentary bloc, and even within the government's parliamentary bloc, has been disconcerting because the country remembers President Monge's campaign request for power in the form of a parliamentary majority, which with the government team had already well-formed and common basic definitions and opinions, at least on what had to be done in the first 100 days.

The visible result at least on the surface -- and we already know that in politics appearances are important -- is that no president has ever had less power than Monge. Almost all the bills have been questioned, frequently harshly, not by the opposition but by the government deputies themselves. President Monge, who is known for his great political talent, has faced this unexpected diversity of political opinions with exceptional patience and calm in order to achieve a concensus in every case. Nevertheless, in our opinion this should not consist of compromising the differences, to the detriment of basic government goals and the correct solutions, because this would subordinate goals and the correct solutions, because this would subordinate policies aimed at solving the unprecedented crisis we are in.

The final decision on any disagreement is the president's, but making a decision involves choosing the correct options and not reaching a concensus for the sake of concensus. The president is not a mediator but the chief of state, who must decide according to his opinion what in his judgement is best for the country.

The slow action in very urgent and critical areas and the lack of a basic definition to let the Costa Rican people know where we are heading are due principally to this style of government. President Monge can still depend on great popular support and on the eminently constructive attitude of the country's most important sectors. However, unless he takes the reins of power and imposes his decisions and his policies, the government will slip from control and Costa Rica will unavoidably end up in chaos.

PERSONALITIES CRITICIZE ANTI-NICARAGUA CAMPAIGN

PA261555 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Costa Rican personalities have revealed imperialist action to fan Costa Rican-Nicaraguan conflicts. Practically all the personalities interviewed in San Jose by Radio Sandino said that biased sectors are artificially promoting the deterioration of relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Former President Jose Figueres, former Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria, Communications Minister Armando Vargas, Carlos Morales, president of the journalists association, labor leaders Rodrigo Urena and (Richard Thompson), and Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of the Popular Vanguard Party unanimously condemned the crafty campaign of owners of large newspaper interests in Costa Rica, which make a fire out of a spark in order to complete the political, economic and military blockade that the Reagan administration is promoting against Nicaragua. Several of the personalities interviewed also criticized what they called "some excesses" by the broadcasting media of Nicaragua in dealing with this problem.

OFFICIAL PRAISES SOLANO TRIP TO MANAGUA

PA261840 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Armando Vargas, Costa Rican minister of information and communications, maintains that Nicaragua and Costa Rica have always settled their differences through negotiations, never through confrontation. There are personality problems among the officials who handle relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, but beyond this, there are principles which must be upheld in settling differences between the two countries, the minister of information and communications declared.

The ranking official recalled, however, that men pass on while countries remain; that the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua must set aside any elements of frustration in their relations. Vargas mainly referred to certain press and radio headlines in Managua and San Jose which tend to give excess importance to some diplomatic or economic disagreements. He admitted that the visit by Costa Rican Public Security Minister Edmundo Solano was most important in helping improve relations between the two governments, confirming that monetary differences between countries with an extended border can be settled through negotiation, never through confrontation.

DEPUTIES DELEGATION TO VISIT NICARAGUA, CUBA

PA260407 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] [Words indistinct] a large number of deputies will go to Nicaragua and Cuba in response to an invitation from the united people's coalition. They will spend a short time in Nicaragua and then travel to Fidel Castro's Cuba to learn firsthand about the positive and negative aspects of the Cuban revolution.

This is not an official trip. It will be an opportunity to talk with top Nicaraguan and Cuban officials. It is possible that jouranlists who usually cover the legislators' activities will travel with the delegation of deputies.

BANKERS DELEGATION TO DISCUSS FOREIGN DEBT

PA260437 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 20 Aug 82 p 9 A

[Text] A delegation of the executive committee of the 140 foreign commercial banks with which the government has obligations arrived in San Jose to deliver a detailed list of the interest and amortizations that are pending.

The mission is headed by an economist from the Bank of America, which holds the chairmanship of the executive committee and which also is the biggest creditor among the private banks.

Yesterday the mission met with Rodolfo Silva, foreign financing minister adviser, and with officials of the Central Bank. It was revealed that the list submitted by the delegation will be compared with the information compiled by Costa Rican experts. The nation's foreign debt is approaching $3.5 billion.

EL SALVADOR

PDC DEMANDS IMPROVED NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECURITY

PA262120 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1805 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Christian Democratic Party press communique]

[Text] On Thursday, 19 August, certain events occurred during a plenary session which revealed the cause and origin of a large number of threats against and murders of honest people. One of the ARENA deputies, acting irresponsibly, made serious accusations against the Christian Democrats before the newsmen who attended the event.

At that moment we recalled the murder of many Christian Democratic Party [PDC] mayors and militants and the many honest people who have been victim of libel and slander by irresponsible persons who believe it a crime to speak about freedom, justice, participation and equality, and that this crime must be punished with death. For this purpose, they use politicized armed groups that spread terror and fear by the force of weapons.

Aware that this type of accusations becomes death sentences, some PDC deputies forcefully protested these accusations with a widely used resource in any parliament of the world; pounding on the desks or tables to express rejection of the accusations. In view of this, some ARENA deputies rose to their feet and made the usual threatening gesture of armed individuals -- moving their hands towards their weapons. Some members of the assembly security guard did likewise.

As of this moment, we hold the ARENA deputies and their security guards responsible before the people for any consequences that might arise from these accusations and any tragedy that might take place at the Constituent Assembly. In view of the problem of internal security for the members and personnel of the Constituent Assembly, as well as for visitors and newsmen, we ask the Constituent Assembly Directorate and the Defense Ministry to urgently institutionalize the security and vigilance that must prevail at the assembly. We consider that it is the armed forces' task to officially appoint security officers and personnel so that a minimum guarantee of security may exist and everyone may comply with the measures adopted.

There is now a group in charge of security which to most people does not seem capable of guaranteeing it, because they answer to a political group.

This is a constant cause of concern and insecurity. If the national assembly security corps is not institutionalized, the PDC deputies might adopt the decision of refusing to enter the plenary sessions hall until our request is granted and a different security group is appointed, under the direct supervision of the armed forces.

[Dated] San Salvador, 23 August, 1982; [Signed] Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich

UNIONS PROTEST RAIDS ON OFFICES, ARRESTS

PA261830 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 23 Aug 82 p 21

[Paid advertisement]

[Text] The plight of the working class has grown worse every day due to the demands the workers are making to improve their precarious standard of living. Their demands are part of the struggle which is being promoted by the trade unions and labor organizations to obtain human living conditions for the workers and thus stamp out poverty, exploitation, corruption, etc. Arrests in violation of the most elementary human rights are part of this picture. We have seen raids on union offices and the arrest of occupants, whether or not they belonged to a union. These people are subsequently accused of maintaining links with other organizations and of having communist propaganda.

We wish to make it very clear that the charges raised in the news media against the companeros of the Union of Workers of the Transport and Related Industries, the union's secretary and the 26 members of the 21 June Salvadoran National Teachers Association, 21 June ANDES, are false. We salaried Salvadoran workers, because of our homogeneous character, constitute the majority [words missing] and do not expect other victims to arise once we have freedom of expression, freedom of movement and a democratic government — the day the U.S. Government allows us to exercise the right of self-determination and shows respect for our sovereignty, that is, when there is no meddling by powers which seek to promote their interests through the sweat of Salvadoran workers.

We condemn the arrest of the companeros of the National Union of Workers of the Transport and Related Industries and of the 26 teachers of 21 June ANDES. We demand the release of union Secretary Marta Imelda Lima and Alejandro Martinez Alvarado, first secretary of conflicts [as heard] of the transport workers union, who are currently under custody, and the release of the 26 21 June ANDES members. We also demand respect for their physical and moral integrity.

We urge all local and international unions and labor organizations to come out against government actions which sow further sorrow among our people.

Freedom for the arrested trade union members and teachers:

[Signed] Salavadoran Workers National Union Federation, Revolutionary Trade Union Federation, Salvadoran Single Trade Union Federation, Trade Union Federation of Workers of Industry, food, garment, textile and related industries, Single Trade Union Federation of Public and Municipal Employees

ARMY REPORTS SUCCESS OF SAN VICENTE OPERATION

PA261650 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpts] As has been officially reported, operation Lt Col Mario Alberto Azenon Palma ended yesterday north of the city of San Vicente between the towns of San Esteban Casarina, San Sebastian, Santa Clara, San Lorenzo and Santo Domingo in a 20-square-km area [as heard] surrounded by El Brujo, Potero de Batres, Llano la Hacienda, and San Pedro hills. About 2,500 men from the Belloso, Atlacatl, Cabanas and Barrios Battalions and from the Sensuntepeque detachment participated in the operation.

The Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] reports that the operation's objectives were the search for, location, and destruction of terrorist camps and hideouts from which raids had been carried out against the civilian population in the towns north of San Vicente and the Pan-American Highway. The terrorists were hiding on the hills of San Pedro, El Ingles, El Cimarron, San Jacinto and La Burrera.

Some 87 terrorists were killed and an unspecified number wounded in the first stage of the operation. Later, 32 were killed, and a unspecified number of wounded were carried off by their companeros, according to Coprefa. It was estimated that by the end of the operation the terrorists had suffered more than 150 casualties, while the armed forces reported the loss of 2 soldiers; 1 in San Pedro and the other in La Burrera, and 1 soldier wounded.

FMLN REPORTS ARMY MASSACRES IN SAN VINCENTE

PA261645 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0238 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] We have received the following report from San Vicente Department: The enemy offensive against our forces did not achieve any of its objectives. Most of the enemy efforts were centered around massacring women, elderly people, and children in several ambushes.

The operation begin 18 August. They surrounded the whole area and the civilian population did not succeed in getting out. The defenseless civilian population sought shelter in several places and the army, aided by the children's cries, went to these places and told them to surrender. When the people came out they machinegunned them. All these massacres by the armed forces were carried out between the beginning of the operation until 23 August. The enemy massacred approximately 1,000 people in Amatilan, El Torillero near the (Yuapa) River, La Guayabita, San Jeronimo, El Salitre, Las Guayabas, and other places in the nothern part of San Vicente Department. The enemy withdrew from the area on 23 August, without inflicting any casualties on FMLN forces, who remain in the area determined to fight fascism.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT FAVORS EXTENDING STATE OF SIEGE

PA260447 Panma City ACAN in Spanish 0103 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 25 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt announced today that the possibility exists that the military government may extend the state of siege which expires 30 August for another month.

General Rios Montt noted that this measure will be adopted at the Council of Ministers meeting and that he recommends that it be extended. "I do not think the possibility exists. That is my position, but we will have to wait to see what the cabinet council decides," the president stated.

FOUR PARTIES REJECT MEMBERSHIP IN STATE COUNCIL

PA260415 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2046 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 25 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The four Guatemalan political parties that formed the so-called "antifraud" group in the last elections have decided not to participate in the State Council that is now being formed, according to a statement made public today.

The National Liberation Movement (MLN), the Nationalist Authentic Central (CAN), Guatemalan Christian Democracy (DCG) and the Nationalist Renovating Party (PNR) announced that they will not participate in the State Council unless its organization is modified.

The four political parties recently submitted to President Gen Efrain Rios Montt a proposal to establish two houses in the State Council, one political and the other socio-economic. The decision which the parties announced today is the result of not having reached an agreement with the Guatemalan president. Apparently the State Council will be definitely organized without these parties.

MLN leader Mario Sandoval Alarcon said that "when the formation of a State Council was considered, it was taken for granted that it would be the initial step toward a return to institutional government. Suddenly there is a call to form a council that is no basis for such a return but rather has a tendency to strengthen a de facto system."

A week before the deadline for naming those to sit on the State Council, only the private banks have appointed their representative. The State Council should begin to function on 15 September 1982 and will meet in the congress building, which has been closed since the 23 March 1982 coup.

OPEN DIALOGUE URGED ON NATIONAL PROBLEMS

PA262350 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Editorial: "The Parties' Proposal for Political Opening in the Country"]

[Excerpts] The formation of the State Council has set off a number of unique reactions in a country where most citizens do not have the slightest idea what a motley body like the State Council can actually do to promote their well-being. Probably the most noteworthy reactions have been from the four political parties which claim to have been in opposition during the administration of Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, that is to say, the National Liberation Movement, the Reformist National Party, the Nationalist Authentic Central and Guatemalan Christian Democracy. In a nutshell, the representatives of these political organizations feel that if there is no political opening and no right to dissent there is no reason for them to participate in the State Council as political parties.

Guatemalans in general are already tired of so much demagoguery and so many speeches and empty promises, which only float in the air. We agree with some of the views of the leaders of the four political parties in that it will be very difficult to assist in meeting the challenge posed by the present crisis in the nation with any degree of seriousness if no candid and open dialogue on the country's problems is held.

However, the dialogue must not be held solely by the president because it would then become a monologue. Thus far no one -- not even the president and no institution, not even the army for that matter -- has come up with answers to the problems plaguing the Guatemalan people. Sometimes there are good intentions and sometimes much demagoguery, but generally speaking there is too much bureaucracy and few results which benefit the poor and hard-working people who hope not only for peace but for education and health and, what is most important, for food to fill their empty stomachs.

There is an unpostponable need to promote a large-scale process of change and to create the right mentality to achieve that change because the present structures of our homeland do not meet the people's expectations for a life in which they can rationally fulfill their spiritual and material aspirations.

GOVERNMENT SETS POLICY ON KIDNAPPING CASES

PA260347 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0124 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt announced today that the Guatemalan military government will not respond to demands made by kidnappers of ranking officials or their relatives.

The Guatemalan president also indicated that "the decision of the ministers, deputy ministers and other officials not to compromise the government in kidnappings involving them or their relatives is insurance and guarantee for the state."

Rios Montt added that kidnapping can happen to anyone, because it is a personal matter outside the government's purview, and "we are not going to attempt to upset a regime for a purely personal matter."

The ministers, deputy ministers and ranking government officials signed the document in which they free the government of any responsibility in the event of kidnapping. This was most likely prompted by the kidnapping of the son of government minister Col Ricardo Mendez Ruiz who, at the kidnappers' request, ran several antigovernment advertisements, which are banned under the state of siege.

In view of this, the government described as a guarantee the document signed by government officials to prevent the government from again acceding to such requests by the "subversive" groups.

SEVEN SOLDIERS KILLED IN HUEHUETENANGO AMBUSH

PA260352 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Seven Guatemalan Army soldiers were killed when guerrillas ambushed a troop convoy near the town of Canibal, Huehuetenango Department.

Also in the same department, near the site of the ambush, 10 bodies were found. The bodies were badly cut up with machetes and showed signs of having been strangled.

The bodies of three other persons were found in the town of Cuilco. These bullet-riddled bones showed signs of torture.

REGIME ACCUSED OF USING BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

PA262228 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] The Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] has denounced the interference of the United States and Israel in the domestic affairs of Guatemala and accused Gen Efrain Rios Montt's military regime of using bacteriological warfare in its actions to exterminate the Indian population. The EGP cited the cases of several peasants wounded during army massacres against civilians whose wounds became gangrenous despite the fact that they were slight. The EGP also reported that in Huehuetenango Department, army soldiers apparently poisoned the cattle because even the vultures died after devouring the carcasses.

HONDURAS

EDUCATION MINISTRY REPORTS TEACHERS AT WORK

PA261329 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Press Bulletin]

[Text] The Public Education Ministry has received reports that primary and secondary school teachers are working in various municipalities in the Departments of Copan, Atlantida, Cortes, Olancho, Comayagua, El Paraiso and Choluteca.

In the specific case of Copan: The (Alvaro Contreras) institute is in its examination period; in the (Domingo Facio), (Nuevos Horizontes) and (Geronimo J. Reina) schools all the teachers are working; and in the Manuel Bonilla school only three teachers are not working.

In Atlantida: In the (Manuel Bonilla) institute, 18 teachers are working; in the (Guia Tecnica) school, 10 teachers are working; in the (Luis Landa) school, four teachers are fulfilling their duty; in the (Cabanas) school, three are working; in the (Augusto C. Cuello) school, they are not working; in the (Ramon Montoya) School, only (?two) teachers are working.

In Cortes Department: In the (Martinez Valenzuela) school, 82 teachers are working; in the (Guia Tecnica) school, 92 teachers are working.

In Olancho: The political governor and the departmental supervisor are visiting the municipalities and will subsequently report on the number of schools working.

In Siguatepeque: The teachers have said they will be working on 26 August.

In El Paraiso Department: The municipal mayor of Danli reported that in Yuscaran, Danli and El Paraiso, the schools are closed but that in the rest of the municipalities the students are going to school.

In Choluteca Department: In the (Jose Trinidad Cabanas) and (Tomas Mate de Benedeto) schools, all the teachers are working; in the [name indistinct] school, only one teacher has not gone to work; in the 18 November school, 50 percent of the teachers are working.

Education Secretary Statement

PA261455 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Interview with Honduran Education Secretary Alma Rodas de Fiallos by Danilo Antunes and Douglas Membreno on 25 August; place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Rodas de Fiallos] Instructions have already been given to make the second deduction of the days not worked by the teachers. The first deduction was already made this month. The deduction for the month of August will come out in September. This is the one [words indistinct].

[Question] The teachers decided at noon today that they will not go to classes tomorrow. What new measures will the government take?

[Answer] The Education Ministry has sent personnel throughout the country with precise instructions. The teachers have to be working in the schools at 0700. The Education Ministry personnel, together with the municipal mayors and the departmental and assistant supervisors, have specific instructions that the teachers who do not show up will be immediately replaced. A communique on the instructions that the personnel have been given will be issued sometime this afternoon.

[Question] Are there enough unemployed teachers in Honduras to replace the ones on strike?

[Answer] No, there are not so many, because we do not have 30,000 unemployed teachers. However, I have said that we have about 5,000 teachers available and I do not think we will need to replace even 1,000 teachers.

[Question] Will the militarization of the schools continue for some time?

[Answer] First of all, I must explain the militarization of a school. This means that the director is an individual with some military training. To request the cooperation of the public security force to help us maintain order in a school is not militarization, but cooperation with the Education Ministry authorities.

[Question] But will it continue?

[Answer] That cooperation will continue until the situation is back to normal.

[Question] Does the government rule out the possibility of closing the schools?

[Answer] That would be the last measure we would take, and we will try to avoid it as much as possible because we understand that this would most affect the children and young people. They are the center of our concern. If necessary, we will work during Christmas and January so as not to close the schools.

[Question] In view of reports that some left-leaning unions such as the CGT [General Workers Federation], the FASH [Authentic Trade Union Federation of Honduras] and the Sitrauna [expansion not given] are materially supporting the teachers, is the movement becoming politicized?

[Answer] I do not think this movement has much popular support. Those who dare support it would be against Honduran children and young people. This is condemned by all the community.

[Question] Has the movement failed?

[Answer] I can't say that it has failed, because I would not like to talk. [words indistinct]. I have always said that the victory of this movement lies in the good understanding of both sides to achieve a definite solution.

Education Secretary Interview

PA261945 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Station telephone interview with Education Secretary Alma Rodas de Fiallos -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] We have been saying that there is interest on the part of some teachers, particularly in Tegucigalpa, in returning to their schools, but that they fear reprisals from leaders of the Professional Association for Teachers Unity, Pricphma, and the Association for the Improvement of Teaching in Honduras, Colprosuma.

[Answer] Yes, well I would like to address the teachers throughout the country to tell them that the govenment is interested only in normalizing activities throughout the education system. We would be pleased if all the teachers were to respond to the government's appeal, because the government is not interested in causing any harm to the teachers. In particular, I wish to address teachers who may be afraid of going to work because they might be expelled from the teachers' associations to which they belong. This is specifically the fear felt by the nation's teachers.

I wish to tell those teachers that yesterday the national congress issued a decree authorizing the president to take emergency measures to resolve the present educational crisis. The country's laws indicate that it is obligatory to belong to an association. In this case, an emergency measure would be to waive the requirement to be members of an association in the event they are expelled from any of those associations.

Secondly, the Education Ministry would pledge to immediately open a new teachers' association. In other words, we would establish a new teachers association to which all those teachers who were expelled from existing associations could belong.

[Question] Excuse me, professor. On this subject, a few minutes ago we reported that last night our news department received information in person from distinguished teachers who told us that they had contacted colleagues in San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba and that they plan, in view of the disgrace into which the Prichphma and Colprosumah have fallen because of their radical posture and intransigence, to form what they have already decided to call the Democratic Union of Honduran Teachers to serve as another association. Were you referring to this, or are they two different ideas?

[Answer] Actually, the idea came from the concern expressed by a large number of teachers. We have also heard of this concern. Some teachers have come to the Education Ministry to express such an interest and this was precisely the source of the idea. The community is not unaware of the trend that prevails in the leadership of the teachers' associations, which runs contrary to the democratic way of life desired by all Hondurans. Thus, a new association of democratic teachers would be welcomed, one in which the members would be interested solely in doing their duty and in defending the Hondurans' democratic system of life. Thus, we are speaking the same language. We are speaking of the new association that would be created, in which we would gather all the teachers who were expelled from the traditional associaitons.

Moreover, if some teacher does not wish to be expelled from the association to which he belongs, the Education Ministry has a legal opinion prepared by distinguished lawyers which states that teachers cannot be expelled for responding to a government appeal to return to work. Therefore, a teacher who wanted to remain in his association would also have a government guarantee that he will remain in his post and in the professional association to which he belongs.

Another question I would like to answer is one asked by some teachers. They believe that on being expelled from an association they will lose their rights to loans, to retirement and a number of other benefits granted to them by the Institute for Teacher Security [Inprema]. I wish to tell them that Inprema is a government institution. It is an autonomous institution. It is not ruled by the teachers' associations, Inprema will continue with or without the teachers associations. In other words, the Inprema staff includes personnel from the government as well as from the teachers associations. Therefore, a teacher who is expelled from a teachers association will not lose his rights to loans, retirement or pensions granted by that institute.

Further, if we were faced with the need -- as will happen today -- to dismiss some teachers who fail to report to work, this institute would be greatly harmed, because the contributions come from those teachers, most of whom have housing or personal loans. Therefore, in addition to harming the personal situation of the teachers, this would harm an autonomous institution, Inprema.

[Question] Thank you very much, Professor. Here is a final question that we would like to ask. Some teachers who have contacted this station say that they want to return to classes but are afraid to do so for fear of reprisals. They do not know who they can inform of this, because your many duties keep them from having access to you. Would it not be possible to establish a temporary office or special department in the Education Ministry to which those teachers could go?

[Answer] I think that teachers who want to go to work only have to go to the schools to which they are assigned.

[Question] Yes, Professor, excuse me but I forgot to emphasize that these teachers told us that they do not go to the schools because usually the strikers at schools are the directors of the schools. What is your opinion on this subject?

[Answer] Yes, well most of the directors who are union leaders are hindering the work of those teachers. That is very true. The General Directorates of the Education Ministry would be available for all those teachers to go and write down their names and at least indicate their willingness to work. We, in response to the suggestion you made, will establish an office at the main entrances for registration of teachers who want to work out are unable to do so for one reason or another.

However, allow me to explain, Mr (Mazariego), that the government completely guarantees the activities of those teachers. Let us not forget that we have asked for the cooperation of the military authorities, particularly so that they can prevent the strike-breaking teachers [as received], those who are trying to hinder the activities of their colleagues, from doing so. Measures will be taken immediately against teachers or school directors who do this.

We have to understand that this is not a game. The government has outlined its position and we are prepared to implement it. We are not going to hesitate. I would wish that the Education Ministry would not be forced to apply these drastic measures to a great number of people, that we will only have to carry out a few dismissals. However, we would like to make it very clear that we are not interested in harming the teachers. We want the activities to be normalized so that the children and youths can enjoy their right to an education. We cannot deny them this right. Therefore, the Education Ministry will provide complete guarantees for teachers who want to work to do so.

To teachers in general, I say that this is a decisive hour. They must act, not as teachers, but as Hondurans who are aware of the difficult time that our country is experiencing.

[Question] Professor, we do not wish to take up too much of your time, but we would like to ask a question that is being widely asked among Honduran sectors. These sectors says, and it has been said publicly, that the intransigence or radical posture of some teachers' leaders have dragged into this interminable adventure some teachers who have accompanied them for the good cause of a wage increase -- that this adventure is not aimed at professional teaching aspirations, but is rather part of a plan conceived in a Central American capital, because coincidentally, these destabilizing movements were staged not only against the Honduran Government, but also against the government of Luis Alberto Monge in Costa Rica and against the Panamanian Government.

In conclusion, do you believe that what is allegedly a movement for professional purposes is a front for political intentions?

[Answer] Well, I believe that in view of the events that all Hondurans are seeing and experiencing, there is no alternative but to see, as the government has noted, something suspicious about the attitude of those leaders.

The teachers are thinking people and I believe that if the ordinary Honduran can see that these situations have international political implications, we cannot rule out the possibility that there may be an infiltration of this kind within that movement. The intransigence of the teachers' leaders is most noticeable. On some occasions, we have faced the situation in which we thought that an agreement had been reached at the negotiating table -- perhaps as a dilatory tactic to keep the government from applying measures -- only to find that afterward something very different was being told to the teachers.

Therefore, the teachers should think about this kind of situation, about the fact that perhaps under the pretext of a wage increase they are being dragged into activities of another kind that will have unforeseeable consequences for our fatherland.

TEACHERS UNION URGES RESPONSE TO MEDIATION CALL

PA261559 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Aug 82

Communique issued by the Honduran Teachers Unity Front, FUMH, in Tegucigalpa on 26 August; read by (Juan Ambrosio Savio), president of the Professional Association for the Improvement of Teaching in Honduras, Colprosumah -- live or recorded]

[Text] The national leadershop of the Honduran Teachers Unity Front, FUMH, announces the following to the Honduran teachers and people:

1. We again denounce the repressive attitude of the government of the republic which, at 1830 yesterday afternoon, ordered that the Francisco Morazan Teachers superior school be surrounded by national army troops. That institution is being used as a center of operations by the FUMH in the wake of its eviction from the Lempira school in Comayaguela.

2. We call on the nation's teachers not to heed the instructions issued by the government, since the FUMH has confirmed the legality and fairness of our movement. Therefore, the suspension of the indefinite strike will be ordered by the FUMH once the government shows signs of seeking a favorable solution to the teachers' conflict.

3. We urge the government to respond to the request for mediation proposed by the FUMH on Wednesday, 25 August, 1982.

4. We announce that the nation's teachers, gathered at the Francisco Morazan Teachers superior school despite the night of vigil to which we have been subjected by members of the national army, remain firmly committed to their position of struggle and call on their companeros throughout the country not to waver in this crusade for the dignity of the nation's teachers. We urge the democratic and popular organizations of Honduras to show signs of solidarity that are consistent with the historic period of struggle being waged by the nation's teachers.

[Dated] Tegucigalpa, Central District, 26 August 1982

[Signed] For the FUMH: (Juan Ambrosio Savio), president of Colprosumah; (Alduvin Diaz Bonilla), president of the Association of Secondary School Teachers of Honduras, Copemh; (Enrique Reyes Barahona), president of the Teachers Union; and (Marco Antonio Vallecillo), president of the Professional Association for Teachers Unity, Pricphma.

L.A. PARLIAMENT'S APPROVAL OF PEACE PLAN NOTED

PA262234 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Communique released by the Foreign Secretariat's Information and Press Directorate in Tegucigalpa, on 25 August -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Foreign Secretariat announces that the Latin American Parliament assembly that recently opened in the city of Bogota, Colombia, has unanimously approved a resolution expressing support for the proposal calling for the internationalization of peace in Central America. The constitutional and democratic government presided over by Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova presented this proposal at the international level.

The Latin American Parliament has also endorsed the actions that the Latin American governments may decide to take in order to achieve peace and strengthen the region's democratic and representative system.

The Latin American Parliament has been deliberating in the Colombian capital with representatives of legislative bodies from all over the continent. Observers from a number of European governments have also been present.

The Honduran national congress delegation participating in this international event includes Deputies Carlos O. Montoya, Dr Jorge Ramon Hernandez Alcerro and Prof (Rafael Pineda Ponce), all of whom have made outstanding contributions to the Latin American Parliament's deliberations.

CREDIT AGREEMENTS TO BE REACHED SOON WITH IMF

PA261730 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] In October the IMF will sign an agreement with Honduras to strengthen the country's balance of payments and foreign reserves. Plans are being made to obtain a credit of 150 million [no currency given] to bolster government finances, according to Gonzalo Carias, president of the Central Bank. The IMF mission will leave tomorrow for Washington after studying the national economy. On the basis of this study, at the end of October an agreement will be signed with the Honduran Government to strengthen the balance of payments and the nation's budget next year.

[Begin recording] Some 400 million lempiras are involved. Some of these credits have already been signed and others are to be negotiated during the coming months. However, this is our estimate. This has to be coordinated with the agreements being made with the IMF regarding our revenue and expenditures. If we exceed certain expenditures, it will be hard to reach an agreement because our foreign reserves have reached levels harmful to the country. That is why we are coordinating with the Central Bank and the IMF to present an acceptable deficit to congress in September. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

STATE COUNCIL STATEMENT TO U.S. CONGRESS

PA261920 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] The foreign committee of the State Council proposed to the colegislative body that a statement be sent to the U.S. Congress reaffirming the Nicaraguan people's desire for peace and deep concern over the recent approval of the Symms Amendment.

Sandinist Youth delegate Moises Lopez explained the reasons for the statement, indicating that the Symms Amendment signifies U.S. Senate and congressional support for the Reagan administration's desire to militarily intervene and regionalize the Central American conflict.

The statement unanimously approved by the State Council states the following: [Begin recording of unidentified speaker] To whom it may concern: The State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua, reaffirming the Nicaraguan people's desire for peace, expresses its deep concern over the recent approval of the Symms Amendment by a majority of the U.S. Congress, because we believe that it does not contribute in any way to the efforts for peace in the area and favors the intervention and sending of U.S. troops to Central America and the Caribbean.

Approval of the Symms Amendment is encouragement and support for the warmongering sectors of the Reagan administration which promote a policy of aggression with interventionist objectives in the region, worsening the current situation of tension and contradicting the alleged intentions expressed in favor of stability.

Nevertheless, we recognize and appreciate the responsible position adopted by other senators and representatives who opposed this measure. We share this attitude, which shows wisdom, maturity and a desire to promote peace and which agrees with the principles established in legal instruments such as the UN Charter, which condemns the threat and use of force and establishes the principle of nonintervention and respect for the peoples right to self-determination.

In the same way, we support as our own the positions adopted by the Governments of Mexico, Peru, Venezuela and other Latin American countries which, inspired by the principles of Bolivar, Marti and Sandino, have rejected this measure because they feel it involves interventionist intentions against the independence and sovereignty of peoples. [end recording]

SERGIO RAMIREZ ON ENDERS ARMS REDUCTION PLAN

PA262035 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Nicaragua will continue to seek the strengthening of its policy of peace in Central America. Nicaragua's thermometer to measure the U.S. attitude towards this country is the existence of camps of former Somozist guardesmen in Honduras and Miami, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, said yesterday on referring to remarks by Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

Enders proposed a plan to reduce the sending of weapons to Central America in exchange for a reduction of the Cuban presence in the area. However, according to Ramirez, the Nicaraguan Government has been the one speaking about this subject. According to Ramirez, that thermometer has not registered a positive change, but when we see that the camps are dismantled we will see that there are positive changes.

The United States has great opportunities to undertake a mass evacuation of Somozists from Honduran territory, as is taking place in Beirut, the junta member said. Nevertheless, Nicaragua will continue to seek the strengthening of its policy of peace in Central America through visits such as the one currently being made to Mexico by Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and the one announced by Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega to the FRG next month, Sergio Ramirez added.

LA PRENSA CITES ADAN FLETES ON ENDERS OFFER

PA261315 Paris AFP in Spanish 1129 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 25 Aug (AFP) -- Adan Fletes, president of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party, has told LA PRENSA that "ending the arms race in Central America would be one of the first steps toward demilitarizing the area."

According to LA PRENSA, Fletes approved of the U.S. Government's offer to limit the supply of arms and reduce the number of foreign military advisers in Central American countries as a part of efforts to decrease tension in the area.

The U.S. offer implies a reduction in the alleged Cuban presence in Nicaragua and the withdrawal of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador and Honduras.

The offer, attributed to Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, suggests that Central American countries should agree on the minimum number of foreign military advisers.

Fletes regards as important the fact that Enders mentions the United States in the demilitarization effort. Several progressive leaders, as well as government sectors of this area have expressed the same opinion, he noted.

LA PRENSA states that there has been no official comment by the Sandinist government regarding the U.S. offer. However, several days ago, Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy, who is president of the Liberal Party said he (?agreed) with Enders' offer and that he does not believe "anyone who (?is truly) interested in solving Central America's problems would ignore these (?proposals)."

D'ESCOTO: HIGH LEVEL MEETING WITH U.S. UNLIKELY

PA262213 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said yesterday on his arrival in Mexico City that Nicaragua is stable despite the political and publicity attacks against it. He added that pressure is exerted and campaigns orchestrated from the United States by the most reactionary Nicaraguan and Central American individuals.

The minister said a meeting with the U.S. secretary of state is not possible despite the permanent willingness of the Nicaraguan Government. Foreign Minister d'Escoto told the Mexican journalists that his visit is considered as just one more of his frequent visits to Mexico. The Nicaraguan minister will meet with Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda, President-elect Miguel de la Madrid and President Jose Lopez Portillo.

U.S. URGED TO DISMANTLE SOMOZIST CAMPS

PA262209 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Aug 82

["From Rhetoric to Reality" commentary]

[Text] Commenting on a statement a few days ago by Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado said that Nicaragua's scale for measuring U.S. attitudes toward this country is the existence of camps of former Somozist guardsmen in Honduras and Miami.

Therefore, only when we see that the camps have been dismantled will we know that positive changes have occurred. The truth is that this could not be otherwise because one cannot hold a dialogue and much less negotiate now when the U.S. President speaks of offering friendship to Latin America while putting a gun at its back.

Meanwhile, in reference to those same remarks by Enders, Mexican Ambassador to Washington, Bernardo Sepulveda reiterated that his government supports a peaceful and negotiated solution to the conflicts affecting the region and opposes all military alternatives. The Nicaraguan Government has held this position from the beginning.

Therefore, if the United States really wants peace in the region, it should begin, as Sergio Ramirez has suggested, a mass evacuation of Somozists from Honduras as it is doing in Beirut. In this way, the Nicaraguan people and all the Central Americans could see that the United States is truly interested in creating the peace which is so desired and needed by the region's people.

GOVERNMENT REFORMS LAW ON TRIAL PROCEDURES

PA270239 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] In its eighth ordinary session yesterday, the State Council approved the decision of the Justice Commission on the penal code bill. The original bill submitted by the Government Junta of National Reconstruction containing more than 50 articles, was cut down to 15 by the commission, according to the recommendations made by Interior Minister Tomas Borge in his appearance before the plenary session.

The recommendations made by the interior minister on the reforms to the procedural law on maintaining order and public security were accepted as the object of a special project.

The State Council also discussed six new bills, including the law complementing the procedural criminal law on the maintenance of order and public security. That bill was submitted by the Sandinist armed forces.

The procedural criminal law approved yesterday by the State Council will guarantee the establishment of criminal laws and procedures to permit the punishment of those who infringe upon the rights of society. When questioned on some of the law's important aspects, Companero Federico Lopez, FSLN delegate to the State Council, said:

[Begin recording] [Lopez] The reform of procedural criminal law is not a jury law. The fact is that in our country we have historically used, according to the existing codes -- the penal code, the criminal instruction code -- procedures in which a jury court is the institution that has sentenced, that has tried, criminal cases. Various procedures and methods have been used to hear the evidence, judge the crimes and reach decisions known by all.

What happens is that now there is a need to reform the procedural criminal law. In this revolution, with the people in power, the administration of justice in criminal problems was not solving the struggle against the special banes inherited from the Somozist dictatorship of the past.

[Question] What is the essence of the law?

[Answer] The essence of the law is legal and technical. Principally, the state is granted a monopoly on penal action, on taking penal action. From now on. anyone who wants to make an accusation must go to the criminal attorney's office when it concerns criminal cases to lodge his complaint. The attorney's office will then have the parties involved summoned before the appropriate court.

This guarantees that those who do not have the money to pay a private lawyer can obtain a state lawyer to defend their rights, to demand justice when their rights are affected.

A second important aspect of this procedural criminal law is that the various methods of proving crime have been standardized. Previously we had a system of submitting evidence whereby a series of facts had to concur and be properly verified by the court in order to convict the criminal. If they did not concur, the method did not permit the conviction of the criminals who violated the rights of society or one sector of society.

It is a [word indistinct] method, already known, which exists in jurisprudences of other countries [words indistinct] in which, according to the law the judge, in addition to the method already described, will evaluate other evidence that will contribute to the verification of guilt or the existence of a crime. [Words indistinct] has its advantages, but the majority of its elements are detrimental to the administration of justice.

There are people who have not received justice and have spent months and sometimes years waiting for it. Sometimes the sentence for the crime they committed is shorter than the time spent in prison. On other occasions it allows unscrupulous individuals who call themselves lawyers to make deals with the jury.

What has been done is to restrict the jury's scope of action.

[Words indistinct] everything else has been turned over to courts having one judge who will administer justice with flexible principles [words indistinct] in order to quickly deal with the problems of criminal justice. [end recording]

RAMIREZ REITERATES PLAN FOR 1985 ELECTIONS

PA260441 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0110 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 25 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist government maintains its initial plan to hold elections in this country in 1985, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction [JGRN] said today.

"We are concerned that the situation of tension and aggression has not permitted us to devote due attention to the elections, because we promised that they would be held in 3 years," the JGRN member added during a breakfast meeting with international news agency correspondents.

According to Ramirez Mercado, the first step would be the approval of a law on political parties. This draft bill has been shelved for several months in the State Council.

He added that the JGRN "will see that the State Council takes up discussion of this law again, so that it can be approved as quickly as possible."

Then the government will start to study the organization of the different electoral systems in other countries "to see which model would best suit our national reality."

The Nicaraguan junta member concluded by noting the possibility that a State Council delegation will travel to other countries to become acquainted with the various electoral systems.

EDUCATION MINISTER ON CASE OF SALESIAN PRIEST

PA260337 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] In a press conference at the Government House yesterday, Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman said the talks held so far between the revolutionary government and the Salesian congregation in the country and its representative in Rome have not been very productive. Nevertheless, the education minister reiterated our government's desire to maintain an open dialogue to find a solution so that the Salesian school in Masaya will continue to be run by the Salesian congregation.

Tunnerman said that although evidence has been presented showing that Father Jose Maria Morataya has assumed political positions against the process and has fully identified himself with the counterrevolutionary Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, the congregation has not accepted such evidence and instead has sent a not very conciliatory memorandum to the government junta.

The education minister stated the reasons why the revolutionary government requested Father Morataya's departure from the country. The priest directed the Salesian school.

[Begin Tunnerman recording] Father Jose Morataya arrived in Nicaragua after the revolutionary triumph. Unlike other priests, he did not experience all the horrors of the struggle against the dictatorship. He did not experience the struggle of the people of Monimbo who confronted the genocidal Somozist guardsmen with contact bombs and machetes. He arrived in the country after the revolutionary victory.

Despite the fact that he is a foreign priest, a Spaniard, he began to make political statements a few months after arriving here. He began to openly express political views, thus violating our country's laws that foreigners may not involve themselves in politics. He expressed political views coinciding with the opinions of a political party which is now openly part of the counterrevolution, the MDN.

Father Morataya made public statements in meetings of parents, directors of schools and students. Those statements coincided with the political opinions expressed by a political party that is now openly part of the counterrevolution, the MDN.

Despite his status as a foreigner, Father Morataya not only expressed political views but he also questioned the country's education policy. Our country's laws clearly establish freedom of education and private schools authorized by the Education Ministry.

However, there are national study programs and plans in effect for all public and private schools. These are official programs with which all schools must comply. The Education Ministry is in charge of supervising those programs.

In meetings with parents and directors of schools, Father Morataya repeated almost the same criticisms that the MDN had expressed about the national consultation program on education. He said the national consultation program on education was just a farce, that it was a deception; that there was no reason to reply to it because everything had already been decided by the government; that in reality the government had already defined the educational philosophy and that the consultation program was merely a way to deceive the people by saying that they could participate in the consultation program.

On other occasions, Father Morataya also opposed the work-plan studies. On many occasions, he made political remarks against the revolution. When Education Ministry supervisors went to the school, Father Morataya expressed political views that had nothing to do with academic supervision. On one occasion, he said he believed there was a bad atmosphere in Masaya for the celebration of the anniversary of the revolution because in Masaya the most beloved commander is Eden Pastora. He said this to some Education Ministry supervisors without any of them having asked his opinion. He would just express political views.

In view of this, we asked the Salesian congregation to remove him as director of the Salesian school. In view of statements by several persons before notary public and [words indistinct], statements that were turned over to the Salesian congregation, the immigration authorities canceled his residence visa and he left Nicaragua today, probably for his country.

Regarding the other priests, the Interior Ministry today told the Costa Rican ambassador who had them in his residence that they could return to their community. They are Fathers Jose Maria Pacheco and Vasquez of Costa Rica and Father Mario Madrid of Panama. They have joined the Salesian congregation today. So said Father (Sergio Cuevas) who is here representing the congregation in Rome. Those priests will be in Managua for a few days and will find out in what communities they will be placed. There are no charges against them. We hope that they will be assigned to some community and if they want to return to the Salesian school, they may do so. They continue to be teachers of the Salesian school [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Bishops Protest

PA260410 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2334 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 25 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference today expressed "its concern and anguish in the face of the latest developments" in this country, involving, mainly, priests of the Salesian congregation.

"We cannot remain silent," a document signed by the nine bishops of Nicaragua states. Among other things, the document denounces "the cancellation of the residence permit and consequent expulsion of Father Jose Morataya, director of the Salesian College of Masaya."

The conference protests "the public slander and insults against some Catholic educational persons and entities," as well as "the violation of some Catholic schools by groups alien to them."

The Nicarguan Catholic Church denounces "the complicity -- at least passive -- of some public order authorities and of the Education Ministry in the face of these violations."

The document was issued on the same day that Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Nicaraguan Government Junta member, declared his confidence in that the relations between the church and the state will improve, since "the revolution neither desires to close down the church, put an end to religion nor proclaim atheism officially."

The bishops also protest "the humiliation and loss of freedom by some priests working in Catholic schools," as well as "the violent separation of an entire religious community from their work center."

The Episcopal document refers to the "expulsion" of Father Jose Morataya and "the intervention, which to us is a camouflaged confiscation, on the same school," referring to the Salesian school in Masaya.

The members of the Episcopal Conference raise "their strong protest" before the authorities because "their version of the facts was incomplete and twisted, and because the same channels of communication that disclosed their version were denied for a defense against the charges."

The bishops insist on the church's right to establish and freely direct any type of school, the right of the parents to freely choose schools for their children as well as "their opposition to any monopoly over the schools, contrary to the natural human rights."

The Nicaraguan bishops conclude by urging the parishoners to fight "for the Christian education of their children, and we encourage those working in Christian schools not to weaken in their task."

DELEGATES ARRIVING FOR LIBERAL SEMINAR

PA270210 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Several delegations of Latin American political parties have arrived at Managua's Sandino Airport. They will participate in a seminar of the Liberal International. Among the political leaders who arrived are (Luis Gonzalez Tacho) of the Peruvian Popular Action Movement; Cecilia Calderon de Castro of the Ecuadorean Alfarist Radical Front, (Alfredo Boeio) of the Paraguayan Authentic Liberal Party, as well as (Carlos Espinoza) and (Raul Velasco) of the Ecuadorean Democratic Party.

Dr (Gunther Behrhausen), secretary general of the West German liberal party, now in power [as heard], is expected to arrive at 1000 this morning. (Gordon Ainsworth), secretary general of the Canadian Liberal Party, is expected at 1730 today.

The principal subject of the Liberal International's seminar is liberalism and social changes in Latin America. Junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas has confirmed his attendance at the inauguration of the continental seminar of the Liberal International that will be held tonight at Managua's Camino Real Hotel. The Independent Liberal Party, PLI, which organized the event sponsored by the German Fredrich Neuman Foundation, said last night that invitations had been sent to the FSLN National Directorate and to the members of National Reconstruction Government.

The continental seminar of the Liberal International will examine the position of the liberals of Latin America on the processes of change and will study the possibility of reaching agreement on Latin American liberal development.

The United States uses the OAS hat whenever it considers it convenient, Cecilia Calderon de Castro, of the Ecuadorean Alfarist Radical Front, said last night when she arrived at Sandino Airport. The Ecuadorean political leader arrived in Managua last night to participate in the Liberal International seminar that begins today.

In reference to the U.S. aggression against the Central American countries, she said that it is time that our countries make the decision to establish an organization to replace the OAS due to its [word indistinct]. The U.S. Government is pressuring our peoples because it does not know our reality and does not understand us, said Cecilia Calderon.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES SUCCESS IN DEBT RENEGOTIATION

PA261535 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Aug 82 p 14

[Text] Finance Minister Dr Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro announced at a news conference yesterday successful efforts by the Nicaraguan Government in renegotiating the external debt contracted prior to the revolutionary victory. From the start the Nicaraguan Government had held that it would renegotiate the debt state by state without binding itself to the "Paris Club" rules that demand the debtor to enter into an agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

The renegotiation process has gone through several stages. He noted that on 14 December 1979, a meeting was called in Mexico to renegotiate the government's debt with national entities and private banks. Later, on 12 October [no year given], a Paris Club meeting was called. This involves a system which the Western countries have designed for multilateral meetings with creditor countries. The club is made up of the United States, FRG and Spain [as published].

CUBAN INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA262200 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] A Cuban delegation led by Marcos Lage and Pablo Fernandez, minister and vice minister of the iron and steel machinery industry, arrived in Nicaragua yesterday for a 5-day visit.

Emilio Baltodano and Gilberto Guzman, Nicaraguan industry minister and deputy minister, are hosting the Cuban companeros. The objective of the Cuban mission's visit to Nicaragua is to tour the metal-making enterprises of the People's Industrial Corporation, COIP, to learn about their development and operation. The delegation also includes directors of enterprises and members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

REBELS CALL FOR FORMATION OF ACTION GROUPS

PA270100 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Here is the text of a communique that is circulating in Managua:

The Nicaraguan people must unite in order to get out of the terrible night we are experiencing. The Nicaraguan people must form people's action groups [GAP] to carry out all the large and unyielding tasks for the liberation that is coming soon.

Cheer up, Nicaraguans: The dawn comes after a long night. We will form an invincible army capable of uniting to snatch the weapons away from the tyrants and capable of strengthening the Nicaraguan spirit through each GAP. It doesn't matter that they are armed to their teeth, because they are false teeth and they will not endure the rage of the people who are on a war footing.

Join the GAP to carry out the actions that will [word indistinct] the forces of the nine tyrants. Work with the GAP for your liberation and that of the people.

Cheer up, Nicaraguans: The dawn comes after a long night. [signed] GAP propaganda committee.

GRANMA EDITORIAL ON SYMMS AMENDMENT CITED

FL261251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] "The Symms Amendment, a Dangerous Blunder and a New Provocation," is the title of a GRANMA editorial published on the front page of today's edition, of which we offer some excerpts. The fact that good sense and realism should be today, more than ever before, the fundamental principles on which international political decisions are based is not argued by honest and sane persons in the world. In modern times, characterized by an explosive situation, derived from the focuses of conflict created by reactionary circles in various parts of the world and from the uncontrolled arms race by imperialism, which aggravates still further the profound capitalist economic crisis criminally transferred to the underdeveloped countries, the stupidity and mistakes of officials or men linked to the actions of governments usually tend to be very dangerous because mankind could pay very dearly for them.

There is a great need for a large dose of good sense and realism in the United States in order to face up to the stupidity of some of its politicians. Proof of this is the recent resolution of that country's Senate -- controlled by a majority of the ruling party -- which authorizes the Yankee administration to use all means available to the United States, including troops, to oppose an alleged Cuban threat in the continent.

The Symms Amendment, which is supported by the Stone Age Monroe Doctrine of 1823 and which was contradictorily adopted just 3 months after the decisive support given by the Yankees to British colonialism in the Malvinas war, represents injecting more aggressiveness in a government which has demonstrated itself to be insanely intolerant, arrogant and reluctant to [undertake] political solutions. That resolution dangerously stimulates the tendency to use the force advocated by the present U.S. administration and leaves the door open to an interventionist adventure in Central America and the Caribbean.

In closing, the editorial states: In the already long history of the last 24 years, the Symms Amendment is one more stepping stone on the path of stupidity, blindness and disgrace which has been traveled by U.S. governments with respect to Cuba. With the increase of the threat of a new aggressive adventure against our country, is it possible that our situation might change? Absolutely not. The crude and threatening language of the imperialists could find an ear in those who have no fatherland, dignity or courage to defend a cause. It will never have an effect on people who, since beginning their ascent toward freedom and justice, have been determined to fight and die each day for revolutionary principles. Perhaps when Mr Symms was beginning to dabble in politics in Idaho, maybe even before, the Cubans already know how to shout: Fatherland or death. We shall win!

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES NAMIBIA, TROOPS IN ANGOLA

FL261351 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary]

[Excerpt] The so-called [word indistinct], formed by capitalist superpowers, is attempting to apply a neocolonial formula to the problem of southwest Africa with the imposition of a puppet regime in that country. At the same time, it is trying to condition the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia to putting an end to the internationalist aid being given to the fraternal People's Republic of Angola. South Africa has intensified its attacks against neighboring peoples, and the racist troops, supported by the CIA's counterrevolutionary and mercenary gangs, are attacking the southern part of Angola.

In his speech of 26 July, Fidel gave a clear response to the imperialists and their racist henchmen. Cuba will not withdraw its internationalist aid until the threat against the Angolan people ceases. Using legal bases, our country practices internationalism at the request of and in mutual agreement with the Angolan Government, and the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola depends only on the sovereign decision of the governments of Cuba and Angola.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES FURTHER ECONOMIC MEASURES

PA201202 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1409 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, 19 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Last night new Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco prohibited the importation of nearly 100 products, ranging from automobiles to some agricultural produce. He also extended working hours for government officials by an hour.

The president, whose inauguration took place on Monday, adopted this measure within a vast austerity program intended to revitalize the ailing Dominican economy.

Jorge Blanco said that the decision to extend working hours was made because of "the need for government employees to make a significant sacrifice by giving more than those of the private sector."

The measure followed the announcement he made in his inaugural speech in which he ordered a 30 percent pay cut for all government employees who earn salaries above $375 a month, including himself.

The new president has said that the money saved in this way will be reinvested in production to offset the effects of the decline in the price of sugar, the country's main export.

Military Expresses Support

PA261300 Paris AFP in Spanish 1948 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, 24 Aug (AFP) -- Thirty generals, the Dominican Republic's top military leadership, have expressed "solidarity and support" for the economic policy and administrative austerity undertaken by President Salvador Jorge Blanco.

The military leadership released a communique today supporting Jorge Blanco's economic initiatives. It was signed by the chiefs of the army, air force, navy and national police headed by Armed Forces Minister Lt Gen Ramiro Matos Gonzalez.

The communique reaffirmed military support for "each of the austerity measures" declared by the president to solve the "grave economic crisis that is affecting our country."

Jorge Blanco proposes to restrict government expenses and imports to a minimum, freeze wages and profits and promote investments, tourism and urban construction during the first 100 days of his administration, which began on 16 August 1982.

SUGAR INDUSTRY PLACED UNDER STATE OF EMERGENCY

FL261542 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] The Dominican state sugar industry was placed under a state of emergency for an indefinite period of time by President Salvador Jorge Blanco. The chief of state adopted the decision at the recommendation of the State Sugar Council, the main productive corporation of the public sector and the most important generator of foreign currency in the Dominican Republic.

JACKSON HITS ZAMBRANO REMARKS ON BORDER DISPUTE

FL262200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2046 GMT 26 Aug 82

[By Mike James]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 26, CANA -- Guyana's Prime Minister Dr Ptolemy Reid has announced a nine-member multi-party "committee on the territorial integrity of Guyana" which will be responsible for monitoring developments related to Venezuela's claim to Guyana's large Essequibo Region.

The parliamentary committee, to be headed by vice-president for party and state matters, Cammie Ramsaroop, comprises five members of the ruling People's National Congress: Vice-President Ramsaroop, Minister of Energy and Mines Hubert Jack, Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, Patricia Fredericks and K.V. Jairam; three members of the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP): Boysie Ramkarran, Reepu Daman Persaud and Clinton Collymore; and the leader of the small United Force, Marcellius Fielden Singh.

Venezuela is claiming 70 per cent of Guyana -- a claim rejected by Georgetown.

Foreign Minister Jackson meanwhile has commented on press reports from Venezuela quoting Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano as saying that Guyana's proposal for a judicial settlement to the border dispute was "incomprehensible."

Mr Jackson told the GUYANA NEWS AGENCY [GNA]: "The Government of Guyana does not indulge in public posturing as Vice Minister Paez Pumar is reported to have asserted."

He added: "It is a firm policy of the government of Guyana, in seeking to develop normal and friendly relations with other states, not to eschew dialogue. To confuse such a willingness to talk with the exercise, in accordance with Article IV of the Geneva agreement, of a specific choice of one of the means of peaceful settlement provided in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations, is absurd."

"Negotiation after all is only one of the means specified in that article," he said. "Dr Zambrano's statement that Guyana's choice is 'incomprehensible' is to say the least, unhelpful."

"Can Dr Zambrano say whether Guyana is entitled to choose "judicial settlement" under the provisions of the Geneva agreement?" The GNA quoted Minister Jackson as saying.

A spokesman at the Venezuelan Embassy in Georgetown said that his government was expected to make a formal response to Guyana's proposals shortly.

Press reaction in Venezuela has been generally critical of the Guyana proposals, the spokesman said.

Venezuela's national radio which recently began short wave transmissions in Spanish, today devoted much of a one-hour programme to the border issue. The radio said the Guayana proposals were not in keeping with the spirit of the Geneva agreement.

A Guyanese proposal to pass its territorial dispute with neighbouring Venezuela to the International Court of Justice has sparked intense debate between the ruling party and the opposition in Venezuela.

Caracas had proposed bilateral discussions between the two countries starting on July 1, but Guyana favoured judicial settlement and told this to the Venezuelans in a note last week.

BOLIVIA

MINEWORKERS GROUP CALLS 48-HOUR STRIKE

PY270220 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1610 GMT 26 Aug 82

[By Juan Javier Zeballos]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 26 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Nearly 30,000 mineworkers called a 48-hour strike today to demand salary increases while the military government was preparing to hold talks with 75 political parties about the national situation and the best way of bringing the country under constitutional rule.

The strike was ordered by a national congress of mineworkers, which is the first held by this sector after 2 years of recess. Labor sources said the strike was being observed in a disciplined fashion by private and public sector mineworkers. Even employees of the state-owned Bolivian Mining Corporation (COMIBOL) suspended their activities to obey the decision of the mineworkers congress, which last night asked the government to dissolve paramilitary groups.

BRAZIL

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY TO MAINTAIN 'FALCAO LAW'

PY262109 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The government has decided to keep the Falcao law as it is. Social Democratic Party [PDS] leaders and ministerial advisers reported yesterday in Brasilia that this law restricts the use of radio and television by candidates. According to some sources, the Planalto Palace fears that making some changes in the law might facilitate the use of these media by the opposition parties during the present campaign.

"Bionic" Senator Murilo Badaro (PDS -- Minas Gerais State) stated that "the government will not allow radio and television to be used as vehicles to launch antigovernment attacks, since it is the government that grants them permission to operate." A high-ranking PDS leader also said that "Minister Leitao de Abreu is sitting on the proposal to amend the Falcao law, and therefore, nothing will be changed." The justice minister has cautiously stated that "the government has not yet made a decision."

ECUADOR

ONE DEAD, 60 ARRESTED IN STUDENT DISTURBANCES

PA262035 Paris AFP in Spanish 1920 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 26 Aug (AFP) -- One student was killed, some 20 vehicles burned or seriously damaged and approximately 60 students have been arrested so far after 3 days of violent student disturbances to protest a bus fare increase in Guayaquil. The serious incidents, which have since Monday paralyzed major residential and commercial areas of this city of 1.5 million inhabitants, began when the bus owners of Guayaquil announced their decision to increase fares by 50 percent and threatened to strike if the authorities did not approve the increase.

In spite of the suspension of classes in the schools, as well as in the university starting today, hundreds of students continued to stage disturbances on Tuesday and Wednesday. They confronted the police and stoned and burned cars and blocked the roads leading to the airport and the port, through which most of Ecuador's foreign commerces moves. One university student died yesterday when he tried to evade police, took a boat and then tried to swim across an inlet to the university and drowned.